PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

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The Daily Commercial

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Canadian Government will during the present session submit to Parliament a plan for the establishment of a Government savings bank.

Fort Laramie advices to the 13th state that a council was held with a few chiefs of the Crows on the 11th. They desire to remain in their own country. The Sioux were not represented, and will not come to Laramie until spring, but remain on Gen. Harney to meet them at Fort Phil. Kearney.

The steamboat King Philip was burned on Saturday, on the Jersey flats. She had a considerable quantity of grain on board.

There were three hundred and thirty-nine deaths in New York last week.

By the explosion of a locomotive at Binghampton, New York, Saturday afternoon, Edward Canton, the engineer, and Wm. Rose, the fireman, were killed. Both their heads were torn off.

Dr. Henry P. Startwell, eminent in scientific circles, died in Pen Yan, N. Y., Saturday.

The trot between the stallions George Wilkes and Fearnought, at Boston, Saturday, for $5,000, was won by Wilkes in three straight heats. Time 2:31½, 2:33½ and 2:33½. Track muddy.

The official vote of Georgia is as follows: Number of registered voters, 188,647; vote cast, 100,410; for convention, 102,285, against 4 127; number of whites voting for convention, about 30,000.

The large distilleries of Jonas Byrnes and Myers & Brother, in Richmond, were seized on Saturday for violating the revenue laws.

Governor Orr and General Canby held a conference at Charleston on Saturday, on the subject of future taxation and appropriations of money in the State. It is understood a material change will be made, which, while developing the resources of the State, will lessen the burden on the people.

The bridge of the Columbia and Augusta Railroad at Columbia, S. C., was crossed for the first time on Saturday.

The subscription for the family of the late Gov. Andrew is being pushed forward with commendable liberality. The amount subscribed thus far is about $75,000. It is proposed to raise $100,000.

The propeller Antelope, with a cargo of 17,000 bushels of grain, and 600 barrels of flour, was burned at Buffalo yesterday. She was owned by Lathrop & Co., of Racine, Wisconsin, and valued at $50 000; insured for $44,000. The cargo was valued at $100,000; insured for $50,000.

Sleighs appeared yesterday in the streets of Bangor, Maine, and very cold weather for the season prevails. It is expected that navigation will close immediately.

The house of Henry White, in Portland, Maine, was robbed by burglars on Saturday night of $2,900.

There were thirty-eight deaths in Memphis last week, fourteen of which were from yellow fever. The city is unusually healthy.

On Thursday last three persons were dangerously if not fatally injured at Westminster, Carroll county, Md., by the bursting of a cannon while firing a salute in honor of the recent Democratic returns. One man had a leg torn off and another his side penetrated by a large fragment of the gun.

Official returns from forty-eight counties, and reported majorities in New York and Kings counties give the Democratic State ticket 50,983 majority.

BY MAILS.

Chicago is to have a new series of docks. The cribs for the first section of them are five hundred feet long, thirty feet high, and thirty feet deep; contain nearly a million and a quarter of timber, and will require thirty thousand tons of stone to sink them and hold them in position.

In the town of Coburg, New York, two months ago, an infant was born which weighed one pound. The child is now in the third month of her existence, and has gained a pound and a half. An ordinary sized man's finger will easily pass over her arm to the elbow, and her shoes are just two inches long.

Gen. Quincy A. Gilmore, who commanded before Charleston, testified last week, before the Ordnance Committee, that during his command at Charleston, twenty-three of the Parrott guns were bursted, while twenty-seven were lost while General Foster held the command.

The Catholics claim that the number of their faith in New York city is not less than six hundred thousand. The estimate may be exaggerated, but there is no doubt that the Catholics are far more numerous than any other sect in New York, and that their number is rapidly increasing. As a rule they are the poorest of the population, and yet they surpass all other sects in liberality when churches are to be purchased or built.

The price of grain in France continues to advance. The conclusion is that the harvest has been less favorable than it was at first supposed. On account of the dearness of wheat and the consequent distress among the poor, the municipal authorities of several towns have taken on themselves to fix the rate at which the bakers shall sell their loaves.

ST. LOUIS.

Shooting Affray---A Divorced Woman at the Bottom of It---Pawnbroker Sentenced---Trichin---Kansas Election.

ST. LOUIS, November 16.—Seymour Vaullaire, a prominent criminal lawyer of this city, formerly Circuit Attorney, was shot last night by Isaac M. Ruth, clerk in the Postoffice. The affair grew out of unhappy relations between Vaullaire and his wife, resulting in a divorce to her last week, Ruth being her most important witness. Yesterday Vaullaire and Ruth met in the Postoffice, when an angry altercation ensued, and Vaullaire threatened to shoot Ruth the first time he should meet him on the street. Last night Ruth accompanied the divorced wife to the theatre, and when returning home they were met by Vaullaire, who fired at Ruth, missing him. Ruth returned the fire, the ball entering Vaullaire's right breast near the nipple, and lodging against the shoulder blade, inflicting a dangerous wound, and he now lies in a critical condition. Ruth gave himself up, and was released on bail. The affair created great excitement, all the parties having occupied highly respectable positions in society.

Abraham Abrahams, a prominent and wealthy pawnbroker, was convicted to-day of having received stolen goods, and sentenced two years in the penitentiary.

Two clearly defined cases of trichina died in the city hospital last night. A *post mortem* examination was made, and at a meeting of the Medical Society this evening the muscles of the men were shown which contained cysts in great numbers. One of the men had been treated for consumption, and the other for typhoid fever.

Eighty-three Representative districts in Kansas elect twenty-two Democrats; the remainder are Republicans and Independents. Forty counties give the following results: For negro suffrage, 7,591; against, 16,114. For female suffrage, 6,640; against, 16,963. For disfranchising disloyalists, 11,390; against, 10,967.

ST. LOUIS, November 17.—Two entire blocks in the business part of Louisiana, Pike County, Missouri, were destroyed by fire on Friday night, involving a loss of $210,000, on which there was an insurance of sixty thousand dollars. The principal losers are Henderson & Co., tobacco factory, loss $55,000, insurance, 30,000; Jacob Block, warehouse, loss $80,000; insurance not stated. Thomas Cash, planing mill, $10,000; insurance not stated; J. L. Fritz, dwelling, saloon, &c., loss $20,000; insurance not stated. Tinley & Bro., and Tinley, Vanhorn & Co., tobacco and machinery, loss $80,000; insured for $10,000. Glenn & Orevile, tobacco factory, loss $21,000, insured for $15,000. M. & D. LeStone, loss $40,000.

A dispatch from Fort Harker to the *Democrat* says two men were killed by the Indians twelve miles north of Fort Dodge on the 12th. Their bodies were stripped of all clothing. The same day Harry H. Jones was killed near the same place, and treated in the same manner. The Indians are supposed to be Northern Cheyennes.

An Omaha dispatch says five Indians who committed the massacre at Rootenai, Minn., some time since, have been given up by the chief for punishment, and through them been hung.

A party of horse thieves have been overtaken in the Yellow Stone Valley, and it is supposed eleven of them were killed by the vigilance committee.

PEDESTRIANISM.—Pedestrianism is becoming quite popular on the "South Side." No less than three foot races have taken place in East Birmingham in Friday and Saturday. On Friday, Jacob Reed and Jacob Young ran a race for a purse of thirty dollars, the city circuit. Charles Decker and Frederick Raebake ran a race on the same day for a purse of fifty dollars. The former won the purse. On Saturday afternoon, a race for a purse of one hundred and fifty dollars, took place between Henry Rohrkeiste and James Carney. The distance run was from the Grotto's bar, to the Fountain Saloon. The race was a most exciting one, and resulted in a victory for Rohrkeiste who beat his opponent about three feet. A large amount of money was wagered on the result.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. V. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 18, 1867. NO. 58.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

Muster Out of Gen. Sickles Directed.

Investigation of Internal Revenue Bureau Proposed.

An Opinion by Binckley on Fitz John Porter's Case.

HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEES.

Taking Testimony in Impeachment Case.

Southern Railroad Indebtedness.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 16, 1867.

Gen. Sickles to be Mustered Out.

The President to-day directed the muster out of Daniel E. Sickles, as Major General of Volunteers, to take effect from the first of January next. General Sickles will retain his position as Colonel of the 44th Infantry.

Visit of Inspection.

General Grant to-day visited Seneca, Maryland, to inspect the stone quarries there.

Mr. Stevens's Health.

Thaddeus Stevens was besieged to-day with visitors. He complained of being more fatigued to-day, than he did at his arrival here.

Mr. Welles Getting Better.

Secretary Welles is better to-day, but still unable to leave his room.

The Internal Revenue Bureau.

It is understood that early in the approaching session of Congress, a resolution will be introduced in the House providing for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the management of the Internal Revenue Bureau generally, and particularly as to the administration of the affairs of that branch of the service in New York city and vicinity. In this connection, it is also understood, that the friends of Colonel Messmore, late Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, will demand a thorough investigation of the charges against him, which resulted in his removal from office.

Fitz John Porter's Case.

Assistant Attorney General Binckley has prepared and submitted to the President an opinion in the case of General Fitz John Porter, and the probability is that an order will shortly be issued granting him a new trial.

The House Committees.

It is understood that Speaker Colfax will appoint the standing Committees of the House, except such as have organized during the sessions of last Spring and Summer, on the first Monday after the meeting of Congress. The indications are that General Garfield, of Ohio, will be Chairman of the Ways and Means, and General Schenck will probably be continued at the head of the Military Committee. The Chairmanship of the Committee on Naval Affairs will be given either to Mr. Fike, of Maine, or Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania, and Hooper, of Massachusetts, will have the Banking and Currency as heretofore.

The Impeachment Matter.

The Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives is taking supplemental testimony bearing upon impeachment, and the report will not be made as early in the coming session as was expected. The resolution of last session was that the committee should report forthwith, but before they could do so the hour of adjournment arrived and the House took a recess until the 21st of November. In view of this circumstance, it is thought by some that the report will be the first business upon the House being called to order on Thursday next, as the resolution for an immediate report continues in operation. On the other hand it is held that taking the recess virtually sets aside the resolution to report forthwith. Representatives Williams, Boutwell and Lawrence, of the committee, have written out their views in favor of impeachment, and as they harmonize they will probably be submitted as one report.

Condition of Southern Railroads.

The special Committee on the Southern Railroads has concluded the work of taking testimony, and the report to be made to Congress is now in course of preparation. It will show that the Companies have paid their indebtedness to the Government as rapidly as they could; that they have been doing very little business since the close of the war, but that it has been gradually improving. They have been paying up much more promptly since the formation of this Committee than they did before.

WASHINGTON, November 17, 1867.

IMPEACHMENT.

A special Washington dispatch says the Judiciary Committee have postponed the Maryland investigation till the 25th, and have taken up the impeachment question, which it is expected will occupy the attention of the Committee till completed. It has been determined to withhold its introduction to the House until the friends of the measure decide upon a plan for future action.

FIVE PER CENT. LOAN BILL.

It is the impression of several members of the Finance Committee that the five per cent loan bill will be passed during the coming session.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. ROUSSEAU.

The following is a copy of a telegram dated Victoria, V. I., November 16, 1867, received by W. H. Seward, Secretary of State:

"We reached Sitka on the 18th of October. The transfer was made the same day, and the protocol executed October 26th. All well and all satisfactory.

(Signed) "LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU."

CONVERSION OF SEVEN-THIRTIES.

It is understood to be the decision of the Treasury Department that unless holders of 7-30s shall present them for conversion in 5-20 Bonds at maturity, option to make such conversion is lost and 7-30s will afterwards be paid in greenbacks.

ARRIVAL OF CONGRESSMEN.

About fifteen Senators and thirty Representatives have arrived in Washington, some of them from the remote borders of the country, including the Pacific States.

CARD FROM THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

On Friday a communication appeared in one of the city papers arguing that the meeting of the Fortieth Congress, prior to the first Monday in December was unconstitutional, being signed "H. C." The communication was, without other evidence than the initials, attributed to Henry Stanbery, Attorney General, and so published in the newspapers hereand elsewhere. In a letter which will be published to-morrow, Mr. Stanbery says he is not the author of the communication in question, nor did he ever see it until he read it in print.

SUICIDE.

Chas. Freeland, of New York, a clerk in the Internal Revenue Department, committed suicide this evening, while laboring under a fit of temporary insanity.

WESTON.

A Third Attempt and Failure to Make One Hundred Miles in Twenty-four Hours.

SILVER CREEK, N. Y., November 16.—Weston, the pedestrian, arrived here at 3:05 P. M. He remained until twelve o'clock last night, when he started upon his hundred mile trip.

NORTH EAST, Pa., November 16.—Weston arrived here at 8:55 A. M., fifty miles from Silver Creek, in ten hours and five minutes. He does not appear fatigued in the least. He walked from the State line to North East, Pennsylvania, six miles, in fifty-five minutes.

ERIE, PA., November 16.—Weston arrived here at 12 M., making the fifty-eight miles from Silver Creek to Erie in thirteen hours and ten minutes, including a stop of fifty minutes for breakfast at Ripley. He left here at 1 P. M.

CONNEAUT, O., November 16.—Weston arrived here at 8:45 P. M. His feet were so badly swollen that he could proceed no farther to-night, thus failing to make the hundred miles.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Fenian State Convention---Vessel Libelled---Stock of Flour and Wheat.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 16.—The State Convention of the Fenian Brotherhood has been in session the past three days. Sixty-five circles were represented. They unanimously indorsed Roberts, and resolved to support his efforts to equip the Irish Republican army.

The British bark Oliver Cutts has been libelled in behalf of the State of California, for twenty-two thousand dollars, for a breach of the passenger act.

The stock of flour in warehouses in this city is estimated at 40 000 barrels. The stock of wheat in the State is estimated at 2,200,000 centals, 630,000 of which are in warehouses in this city.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

American Life-Saving Invention Adopted by French Navy.

HOSTILITIES RESUMED IN CANDIA.

Sentence of Fenians to be Commuted.

Proposed European Conference.

Meteoric Shower in France.

Price to be Paid for Danish Islands.

American Invention in French Navy.

PARIS, November 16.—Brown & Level's Life Saving Tackle, an American invention, for instantaneously lowering and detaching small boats from the sides of vessels when under full headway, has been adopted by French navy, after a trial by the French fleet at Toulon.

Hostilities Resumed.

Late dispatches from Athens state that since the failure of the Turco-Cretan mission, hostilities have been resumed.

Sentence of Fenians.

MANCHESTER, November 16.—It is supposed that the sentence of most of the Fenians who were recently convicted in this city by the special commission, will be commuted to hard labor for a term of years, or banishment. Allen, however, whose offense was the worst, and presents the fewest claims for mercy, will, probably, for the sake of the example, suffer the extreme penalty of the law, on the 23d instant.

DUBLIN, November 16, Evening.—On the opening of court this morning, Warren and Halpin were sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment, and Costello to twelve years.

The Proposed Conference.

LONDON, November 16.—The conference proposed by the Emperor Napoleon, for the settlement of the Roman question, seems to be attended with difficulties. The Pope objects to any conference whatever, and the several powers which have been invited to participate, are divided on the question of the necessity for a conference. It asserted that Spain is the only nation that supports the temporal power of the Pope in any event.

Danish West Indies.

It is now stated that the United States Government is to pay eleven and a half million dollars for the Danish India Islands, St. Thomas, St. Johns and Santa Cruz, subject to a claim of France on the last named of seven millions and a half.

Meteoric Shower.

PARIS, November 16.—The meteoric shower, on the night of the 13th and morning of the 14th, was very brilliant. Many thousands were visible, not only in the city, but throughout France. The usual records were made by professors at the various observatories.

French Troops Going into Winter Quarters.

PARIS, November 17.—The troops of the French Expeditionary Corps in Italy are making preparations to go into winter quarters at Civita Vecchia. General Daumas has been appointed to succeed Marshal McMahon, the Duke of Magenta, Governor General of Algeria, and Commander-in-Chief of the Seventh Army Corps.

American Fenians.

DUBLIN, November 17.—The Fenian prisoners, Halpin, Warren and Costello, when brought up before the Special Commission yesterday, for the last time, to receive their sentence, were asked by the Court if they had anything to say why the penalty of the law should not be imposed in their cases. They replied by making strong speeches, in which they reiterated their protests against the jurisdiction of the Commission, denied the legality of their trial without a mixed jury, and claimed that as citizens of the United States, they were entitled to the protection of the United States Government.

Not to be Reprieved.

LONDON, November 17.—The Manchester *Observer* says: There is no hope of reprieve or commutation for Gould and Lanham, and they will be executed with Allen on the 23d inst., according to the terms of their sentences.

Portella.

The Government has received from the West Indies no official advices of the submersion of the island of Portola, as reported here by a cable dispatch from New York.

London Money Market.

LONDON, November 16, Noon.—Consols, 94 9-16; for account, 94 5-8; Erie, 19¾; Illinois Central, 87.

2 P. M.—Consols unchanged; Bonds, 70 11-16; Illinois, 87.

LONDON, November 16, Evening.—American securities firmer and in better demand, though prices are quotably unaltered.

Antwerp Petroleum Market.

ANTWERP, November 16, Evening.—Petroleum dull and declined 1f.

Frankfort Money Market.

FRANKFORT, November 16, Evening.—Bonds closed at 72.

FRANKFORT, November 17.—United States bonds are quoted at 72.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, November 16, Noon.—Cotton easier, declined 1-16th American; Uplands, 8 1-16d; Orleans, 8 1-16d; Breadstuffs quiet.

2 P. M.—Lard declined 6s, bacon 1s 6d, and cheese 2s 6d. Tallow advanced to 41s 3d. Other articles unchanged.

BY MAILS.

The Times on the Italian Question.

NEW YORK, November 17.—By the steamship Bremen, dates from Southampton to the 5th inst., are received. There is but little of importance in addition to the Cable dispatches.

In reference to the Roman question, the London *Times* says: We have before us General Menebrea's note of last Wednesday, and M. de Moustier's answer of the ensuing Friday. The General states the reasons which induced the King's Government to send Italian troops to occupy several points in the Papal territory. The French Minister declines to discuss the reasons. He expresses painful surprise, sorrow and sincere regret at the step taken by the Italian Government—a step which the French Government as an adviser has always blamed, and which it would not now in any way resist with its approval. Whatever reasons M. Moustier may assign, he may resort from the common usages of diplomatic correspondence, and to scold when he should condescend to reason, we do not think that the arguments presented by the Italian statesman can be thus unceremoniously dismissed. Gen. Menebrea's note was intended as a last appeal to the justice and wisdom of Emperor Napoleon.

ALABAMA.

Proceedings of Reconstruction Convention.

MONTGOMERY, November 16.—In the Reconstruction Convention to-day, a resolution was adopted by 57 to 53, instructing the proper Committee to change the names of all the new counties created at the last session of the legislature, that were named in glorification of rebels, or after those who participated in it.

Afterwards, an ordinance to change the name of Colben county to Brownlow was tabled by 76 against 52.

The Committee on several parts of the Constitution reported. The officers of the Executive Department to consist of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor and Treasurer—Auditor to hold office for four years, and the others, two years, all to be elected by the people. The Governor only has been elected by the popular vote heretofore.

NEW YORK, November 17.—A special dispatch from Montgomery, Alabama, dated 9 P. M. last night, says the Constitutional Convention has adopted a resolution fixing the adjournment for the 25th instant. This will allow the question of ratification to be decided before the end of the present year. The Committees of Executive, Judiciary and Militia, have reported. The Judiciary recommend that all Judicial officers, except Justices of the Peace and County Commissioners, shall be elected by the Governor, subject to confirmation by the Senate. The Militia Committee also recommended that all militia officers be appointed by the Governor, subject to the confirmation of the Senate. None of the reports were acted upon.

An ordinance proposing compensation to slaves for services from the date of the emancipation proclamation down to the actual time of franchisement by the Union army, caused a good deal of excitement. Some of the delegates are determined to carry it, and fix the compensation at the present rate of $10 per month. It is scarcely possible that so extensive a measure can pass the convention, but it is quite likely some compensation will be voted.

ASSAULT ON THE MAYOR.—On Saturday evening John Robinson, of the Third ward, who ran as a delegate in opposition to Mayor McCarthy, met His Honor on Smithfield street, and commenced a conversation with him in regard to the arrest of his (Robinson's) brother, who had been fined four or five days previously for disorderly conduct. Robinson was intoxicated at the time, and the Mayor, in order to get rid of him stepped to Robinson's eating saloon. Robinson followed the Mayor into the saloon and struck at him, knocking off his hat. He was immediately arrested by officers Frost and Dressler, and yesterday morning was fined twenty-five dollars and costs for disorderly conduct.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

WASHINGTON.

THE WORK OF RECONSTRUCTION.

Congress Will Not Recede.

Sentence of Fenians to be Commuted.

The President Unable to Decide Upon a Successor to Stanton.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, November 17, 1867.

Reconstruction.

Republican Senators and Representatives who have arrived here agree that Congress must not and will not recede in the work of reconstruction, but that if a majority of the white men at the South stand aloof the minority and the colored citizens must be upheld and encouraged. It is asserted, however, that more whites have voted than the Southern papers have indicated.

The House Committees.

Some of the Western Representatives advocate the appointment of Gen. Garfield as Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, with the reappointment of Thaddeus Stevens as Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, and of Mr. Hooper, of Massachusetts, as Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Seward's Visit to Stevens.

It is understood that the object of Secretary Seward calling upon Thaddeus Stevens after his arrival here was to sound him about getting certain appropriations through for some of Seward's land purchases.

Democratic Presidential Ticket.

Some of the Philadelphia Democrats are urging the nomination of Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, for President, and Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, for Vice President.

Political Missionary Tour.

Secretary Seward has sent Rev. Mr. Hawley, of Auburn, New York, to St. Thomas to point out the advantages that will accrue to the inhabitants of that Island and of the island of St. Domingo, if they will vote in favor of transferring their allegiance from Denmark to the United States. The West Indian United States squadron, Commodore Palmer, will also be at St. Thomas to aid in electioneering.

St. Orlean.

General Sheridan has been subpœned to appear before the Judiciary Committee on Thursday.

Pleasure Excursion.

Secretary McCulloch has gone to Norfolk on a pleasure trip with General Butler, Caleb Cushing, and others, on board of a revenue cutter, and will return on Tuesday.

Anniversary.

To-day is the 67th anniversary of the removal of the seat of Government to Washington City. It has increased in population and wealth within the past seven years as much as in the previous sixty.

Governor Bramlette.

Ex-Governor Bramlette, of Kentucky, is here on private business.

Hon. Thaddeus Stevens.

Thad. Stevens informed a gentleman who called on him to-day that he had not felt so well within the last few years. He said he was overwhelmed with letters from the West and East, commending the financial views advanced in his late letter.

Another Presidential Ticket.

Some Southern, Western and New England Democratic and Conservative politicians here are advocating the nomination of General Jas. B. Steedman, of Ohio, for President, and John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, for Vice President.

The War Office.

There is reason to believe that the President has been thus far unable to decide upon a fit person to succeed General Grant in the War Department, and it is not probable an appointment will be made for some days yet, though it is likely the order removing Stanton will be issued early this week.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

The President will undoubtedly appoint Edmund Cooper, of Tennessee, as Assistant Secretary of the Navy, vice Chandler, resigned.

Governor's Chair.

The friends of General Stone, of Massachusetts, intend asking the President to give him a trial to allow him to vindicate himself from the charges for which he was imprisoned by Secretary Stanton.

STEUBENVILLE.

CONCLUSION OF THE McCOY TRIAL.

Verdict of Guilty of Murder in the Second Degree.

Two Desperadoes Escape From Jail.

Special Dispatch to Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, November 17, 1867.

The defense occupied Friday in producing witnesses as to the character of McCoy, the defendant, and to show that for a year previous he was in mortal fear of McDonald.

Saturday was occupied by counsel in making their arguments to the jury, the State having two speeches and the defense three. The argument closed yesterday evening at half past six. The Court then charged the jury for an hour and a half. The jury retired at eight P. M. This morning, at eight o'clock, they returned with a verdict of murder in the second degree. The first ballot stood: For murder in the first degree, four; second degree, four; acquittal, four.

"Pussy" Curran, indicted for rape, and John Wilson, for robbery, escaped from jail this morning. They cut through the roof, and let themselves down by a rope. They are still at large. One hundred dollars reward is offered for them. K. N. P.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 17, 1867.

YELLOW FEVER SUBSCRIPTIONS CLOSED.

Yesterday the yellow fever subscription funds were closed in this city, on the reported discontinuance of the fever. Between $80,000 and $90,000 have been collected and forwarded to Galveston and New Orleans.

GENERAL SHERIDAN

Visited Governor's Island yesterday, by invitation from the commandant, and was received with a salute. A number of invited guests were present.

ARRESTS.

During last week the police of this city made 1,289 arrests.

PROBABLE MURDER.

A. T. Loving, of Buffalo, who arrived here about two weeks ago, has not been seen or heard of since the 9th inst, when he left his hotel with $85,000 in his pocket. It is feared he has been foully dealt with.

OIL TRAIN BURNED.

About one o'clock this morning an oil train near Calicen station on the Erie road, bound east, was run into by a freight train as it was being run upon the siding, disabling the locomotive of the freight train, and demolishing some oil cars. The engine fired and destroyed altogether twenty-one cars and a locomotive. The accident occurred on a down grade and it was impossible to remain on any of the cars that were behind the fire. No person was injured. The loss is very heavy. The passenger trains were detained eight hours, and passengers and baggage had to be transferred. The obstructions will be removed to-night, so that trains can pass Monday morning.

CITY MATTERS.

CROWDED OUT.—A large amount of local matters, including a report of the Trinity Church Guild Anniversary, is crowded out of this morning's issue.

BRONCHITIS.—Mr. Jacob Munroe, of Crawford county, Pennsylvania, has been cured of Bronchitis of eleven years standing, by Dr. Aborn's treatment.

FOR CONTROLLER.—The friends of Dav. Crawford, Esq., of the Ninth ward, will present his name to the City Convention to-day as a candidate for the office of Controller. Mr. Crawford is a member of the Select Council, and is well acquainted with the financial affairs of the city.

MY friends: We say that with the proper employment of time, and the strictest economy, we can live, else should, it would be unnecessary for any man to work more than eight hours per day to support his family. Now, if you have to work ten or twelve hours, and it is as much as you can do to keep soul and body together; and why? Because the burden upon capital and labor are unequal.

If a hundred men in a city or a Rambler's establishment to be built here upon the co-operative principle, and I will undertake to put up the same estate by which labor shall have some fair share, and that in proportion shall not all be paid in capital. This was the principle upon which I made the contracts in the Second District of Ohio, and it was a success because we had a large majority to overcome.

We propose to have a law passed by Congress requiring only eight hours work in the Government workshops, of industry and of enterprise, and especially in competition with a movement so interesting and important. I feel that my humble merits have no claim to such consideration as the gentleman has been pleased to indicate in introducing me to this meeting.

The chief significance to be attached to my success-ful canvass in the Second District of Ohio is to be found in the fact that it shows what workingmen are capable of doing when they are well organized. As has been said by the gentleman who has just spoken there was no power to sustain our cause. The entire wealth of the district and the press of the city of Cincinnati were against us and the talent of the nation was employed against your party, which was unerringly called the Union Labor party. Every person in my employ went to their work with their dinner in tin buckets and I had no committee-rooms, no clubs, no public dinners. It should be borne in mind that we went into the canvass with only seventeen days in which to combat on the side of a thoroughly organized party which had control of the State for years. The Democratic Executive Committee came out with over one thousand speakers, who addressed the people directly to the broad issues that were discussed in the canvass there, and the principles upon which it was sustained. I desire to say that in this sphere of labor is to be no new thing. For years I have been in the West, and all over the South I have been advocating in my humble way the claims of labor and labor reform. I feel assured in labor; I believe in its results and its dignity. Labor is the first thing spoken of in the Bible—"In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat thy bread"—was promulgated as the primal law by which the whole race of man-kind should be governed. Labor is the great element of civilization. It has been the mission of the Anglo-Saxon race to labor and to spread the blessings of labor and free institutions over the habitable globe. Wherever the Anglo-Saxon race has gone, there labor has been honored and free institutions established. Wherever labor is degraded, and you will practice a caricature of the moral principles. You will enjoy a play at the opera or a dinner at a fashionable hotel, but there is no sympathy for the high and noble aspirations. We have made more progress in the last two years than in the whole preceding three years preceding it.

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DR. AHORN, Occulist and Aurist and Throat and Lung Physician, 134 Smithfield street.

The Daily Commercial

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1867.

THE COMMERCIAL *is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.*

As proof of the estimate placed on the market reports of the COMMERCIAL, *we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Economist, Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of this character in that and other cities, and that leading English commercial papers and circulars regularly reprint them with credit. There is within five hundred miles, hardly an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the* COMMERCIAL, *principally, because its reports are the only full and reliable given of the Pittsburgh markets.*

OUR Washington special furnishes some idea concerning the way some of the leading committees in the House will be constituted.

ALL the telegraphs in England have passed into the hands of the Government, which will see what can be done to give the people cheap telegraphing as well as cheap postage. The experiment—if it is one—will be closely watched in this country.

THE good luck experienced by the Democrats in New York has given them great expectation relative to the Presidency. SEYMOUR is their preference; but if GRANT is the Republican candidate, SEYMOUR's nose will be considered out of joint, and his friends will go for General SHERMAN. But if CHASE is the Republican candidate, SEYMOUR's friends will stick to him. They contend the New York election has given them the right to have a good deal to say.

IT is expected that Mr. STEVENS will make an early movement in the House on the financial question, and that General BUTLER will second him, supported by such Democrats as agree to the PENDLETON doctrine, and believe that he is the "coming man." In view of the mixed state of things in this regard, it is stated that those members of Legations at Washington who are in the habit of sending off weekly inside views of our affairs, are likely to be pretty much nonplussed as the session progresses. If that were all, it would be well.

THE Republican primary elections in consolidated Pittsburgh took place Saturday evening. Neither of the candidates who have been actively canvassing for the Mayoralty nomination succeeded in securing a majority of delegates, and it is intimated that a new man may be selected. As the delegates meet in convention this morning, the people will not be kept long in doubt as to who may be the nominee. The contest for the Mayoralty overshadowed the other nominations to be made, and it is probable that the present Controller, Treasurer and City Solicitor will be renominated.

THERE being no longer a question about a majority report against and minority report in favor of impeachment, the query now is, when will they be made? Our Washington special indicates what the muddle is in regard to the matter. Representatives need have no trouble in determining how to act. Let nothing come between them—except to be set aside—and the prompt consideration of the financial question. It is not for failing to promptly impeach Mr. JOHNSON that the Republican Party stands in the slightest danger. About this matter a correspondent writes:

> Judge WILSON, of Iowa, Chairman of the Committee, *in whose hands there was no Republican falling off during the recent election*, will undoubtedly report against impeachment. It is believed that Governor Boutwell, of Massachusetts, will present a minority report, and that the whole question will be antichambered. Those who have canvassed the House are of opinion that the majority will be small, although he will be strongly backed, to carry his point, and that there will not consequently be an impeachment. It is not improbable, however, that the House will pass a vote of censure on the President, against which the Democrats will protest, and declare that it must sooner or later, be "expunged" from the journal.

THE *Independent* says:

> "Shall the Republican party abandon the negro for the sake of retaining the votes? Never! Better let the party be shipwrecked and go to pieces than haul down its colors from the mast."

Undoubtedly it would be nothing if not high-pressure. It is for crowding on steam continually, even if the boiler is certain to burst. In its estimation avoiding such a catastrophe would be cowardice. The editor—who is the type of a class—seems to hold that to apply common sense ideas to the suffrage question would be to prove faithless to a great principle. The engineer or pilot who takes soundings, observes the winds, notes the currents, and regulates steam and sails accordingly, according to their ideas, is a vemporizing and unsafe person. Crowding on all the steam and carrying all the sail possible, in the estimation of the *Independent* sort of people, is the only course consistent with fidelity. Go ahead if shipwreck follow. The application of the common sense principles, which in common things insures success, is not to be tolerated, but frowned down as rank treason. Now, at the risk of incurring the denunciations of this set—and the awful organ-grinder to boot—we will say that we subscribe to no such doctrine. The safe leader heeds every admonition, and calculates well what will be the probable effect to-morrow of what is proposed to be done to-day. This is real fidelity to principle, and nothing else is. Time and circumstances must be carefully studied. What would be thought of a General who did not retreat or fortify when to press on and fight would be certain disaster? The greater the principle a stake the greater the demands of prudence—expediency, if you choose so to call it.

> Believing in *impartial suffrage based on intelligence*, we cannot view the result in the States that have just voted on the question of negro suffrage as an unmixed evil. We believe that whenever the question can be calmly considered independent of embarrassing entanglements, the enlightened judgment will be in favor of this only impartial principle—the rule of capacity and fitness. We believe that no citizen should be disfranchised on account of his color but all enfranchised that are capable of voting with understanding that will insure the Republic against detriment from the peril of ignorance.

PITTSBURGH AND THE OIL REGIONS.

The Allegheny Valley Railroad, connecting Pittsburgh with Oil City, will be completed within the next ten days. The formal opening, however, will not take place till about the first of next month. The event will mark an important era in the history of Pittsburgh and the regions opened by this road. Reserving further comment for the formal opening to Oil City, we take occasion to say, what all our readers will indorse, that the citizens of Pittsburgh and all the regions interested in this enterprise, owe to Colonel WILLIAM PHILLIPS a great debt of gratitude for the energy with which he has managed its affairs since he took the enterprise in hand. No man among us has ever done more—it would be difficult to name who in our local history ever did so much of a permanent character for our city as Col. PHILLIPS has done in pushing the Valley Road through to the oil regions. Good as this is, and deserving of the expression of the gratitude of all our citizens, it is not the whole, nor even the best part of the work for which that gentleman will long be remembered by every one who has the welfare of Pittsburgh at heart. *He is going to push the road through to connections that will give Pittsburgh an independent through line to New York.* Although such an undertaking is a great one, yet what has already been accomplished affords the assurance that in the hands of Col. PHILLIPS this also will be done. Of course, we do not intend to withhold just praise from those citizens who have so promptly supported his efforts, and with a liberality second only to his own supplied the means, amounting to between two and three millions of dollars, for prosecuting an enterprise in regard to which the popular belief had come to be, that without foreign aid its completion even to Oil City was practically impossible. With Col. PHILLIPS they have shown what can be done, and set an example which, if followed even to a moderate extent of the ability of this community, would settle at once and forever the question of railroad competition and thereby confer on our city incalculable benefits.

NEW YORK AND SUFFRAGE.

The approaching municipal elections in the city of New York may possibly give zest to the contemplation of the suggestions made by our contemporaries of different sections—as to a modification of the qualifications for the exercise of the elective franchise. The nomination by the Mozart Democracy for Mayor will hardly present itself to those who have recollections of the past as the result of intelligence rightly exercised—even if possessed—and the other wing of the same party does not perhaps add greatly to the pleasure of the outlook—except as it may increase the chances of a Republican triumph, and thus of a temporary deliverance of one department of the municipality from "evil estate." Such a deliverance would be very partial, since it is very probable that it would be out of harmony with the other departments, and therefore be more or less trammelled, by want of co-operation, if not by positive hostility. Besides, if the success of the Republicans be occasioned by the disagreements of the present rulers, it would probably be but temporary—and by the time another election is to be held, the consolidated force of the foe would carry all before it—roll up its usual huge majority, and again assume the control of the municipal government. We should of course be glad of that partial and temporary respite, and hope our Gothamite Republicans will fight a good fight and elect their nominee. But might not something be done which would be permanent in its effects? If we are to believe the representations which are made, the system now in operation does not secure for that city a government greatly to be desired, or which subserves in the best manner the interest of the governed, and a change of some kind has been long hoped for. The fact seems to be that matters could hardly be worse under any system than they have been under the present, and any change therefrom could be tried without any risk of jeopardizing or injuring any real interest of the city. Why not try, then, a change in the qualification of the electors? Make intelligence the basis of suffrage—amending the city charter to that effect. Of course this could not be done by the vote of the citizens of the city under present arrangements, but backed by the rest of the State through the Legislature, it could be done. No where would the results be more quickly realized—and if Representatives heretofore made have been fair, no where is there greater need of improvement.

This would be an entering wedge for the new basis, and if found to work well, it would be a position gained in the conflict which sooner or later is sure to come. A good trying ground is needed, and the experiment ought to be made with all speed if change be at all necessary. No place on the Continent offers so many facilities—and if supported by the rest of the State, the accomplishment of this object is within the range of the possible, why not then let intelligent manhood suffrage be the watchword of the friends of reform in this hotbed of misrule?

WANTED, HONESTY.

The President, it is said, is determined to have the whisky frauds corrected and the tax collected; and to do this he says the system and the officers will have to be changed. If Mr. JOHNSON will effect this object he can feel sure of the thanks of the nation. Whoever reforms these abuses will have the credit. The loss on whisky alone, in a single year, is estimated at one hundred millions. We may safely conclude that there has been looseness in other respects. Probably half as much more, in one way and another, has been lost. It may be that under no system or circumstances would perfect honesty be secured; but we may safely count on a vast improvement as the result of a resolute trial. With a high average of capacity and fidelity, a large part of that which is now lost would be saved; besides, by remedying known defects in the law, the task might be assisted. To secure this high average of capacity and fidelity, the system of making appointments—especially in the revenue department—should be changed. No man should be appointed before a thorough scrutiny into his character, circumstances, antecedents and capacity had shown him to be up to the standard. To this end Congress should pass a law prescribing the mode of making the necessary examination.

There is such a system governing entrance into the Army and Navy, and why should there be less care in selecting the agents for collecting three hundred millions of dollars annually? The Member of Congress who will bring forward such a bill, and push it through, will insure for himself fame that will last as long as honesty is a thing of value in public affairs. To the responsible majority in Congress we do not hesitate to say, the people expect and will have thorough work; and they expect that their Representatives will address themselves to it without any delay.

TALKING AND DOING.

Considering how much talking ANDREW JOHNSON has done, and how little to any good import he has acted, one would naturally suppose that there would be rather less anxiety than there is to have General GRANT break his masterly reticence. Words—excepting when sent by telegraph—are the cheapest commodity in the world; and it is not a little astonishing how much more they are regarded by some persons than actions. The careful observer is not to be deceived. Take the most conspicuous acts of a man, and if he utter not a word, there should be no great doubt about him. Gen. LESLIE COMBS was in the habit of saying, give me the starting point of a man's character and some few acts, and I will tell you as accurately what sort of man he is as a surveyor can run out a piece of land. Applying this idea to the Presidency, the Boston *Advertiser* says:

> We might have a candidate for the next Presidency who would promise as much as Mr. JOHNSON; we could handle a one who would perform as little. But if we have a man who has proved himself to be firm in a purpose formed for good as the general who carried his army steadily forward from the Wilderness to Five Forks, through waving fortune, never wavering himself till victory was reached; a man who has shown such grand statesmanship at a critical hour as he who framed the terms of surrender at Appomattox; a man who has displayed such delicate judgment and rare personal abnegation as he who managed the retrieving of Sherman's mistake in North Carolina; a man who has exhibited all these qualities combined, as the general of the army has done in his support of Sheridan at New Orleans and the whole administration of the business of military reconstruction; a man with all who, at the time when words become deeds, can give us such noble ones as those which protested against the removal of Stanton and Sheridan and took an unwilling President of the will of the people—when we have all this in his record, we can afford to leave unsaid his theoretical opinions on the shifting events of a political situation with which his duties give him nothing to do.

MESSRS. BROWN Brothers, PETER COOPER and other leading citizens of both parties of New York, have invited ALEXANDER H STEPHENS, of Georgia, to speak before the public in that city, during the first week in December, on the Social and Political Condition of the South, and he has accepted. While Mr. STEPHENS is about it, perhaps he will explain whether he entertains the same views now he did the first year of the rebellion about the necessity for a Confederacy based on slavery. Of all the men in the South, Mr. STEPHENS is responsible for the action of the States that followed South Carolina out of the Union. Even after she had gone out, it was conceded that without Georgia followed the scheme would be a failure. Mr. STEPHENS held Georgia in his grasp. Every influence was brought to bear on him. It is to his credit that for the moment he stood for the Union. It was all the more criminal, therefore, when he led his State into rebellion. He cannot say he acted from settled convictions, for one day he spoke earnestly against the high crime of secession, and the very next was guilty of it. Mr. STEPHENS is clearly entitled to the opportunity to explain himself. Before he does that the men who have extended the invitation should not think of listening to him on his advertised topic.

New York Charter Election.

At the late election each wing of the Democratic party in New York city cast over 40,000 votes, while the Republicans cast but 25,000. From this the *Times* argues that the Republicans have "not the slightest chance" of electing their candidate for Mayor. It claims that the only chance is the election or defeat of Fernando Wood—which means, of course, the election of Hoffman. A more unsatisfactory position than this one can hardly imagine. The *Times* says Darling, Conservative Republican, has been put up by the Radicals with the view of slaughtering him. The *Tribune* is not at all pleased with Darling's nomination, though preferring him to either of the others. A coalition of moderate Democrats on a candidate of that stripe was its idea. But it thinks possibly Darling may stand some chance. As between Hoffman and Wood, the *Tribune* prefers Wood, though probably it will deny that he is the most thoroughly corrupt and atrociously dishonest man in public life in this or any other civilized country. What a spectacle it would be—Fernando Wood supported by Horace Greeley. Is there no organ-grinder there to give him a lecture?

Tristram Burgess, grandson of Hon. Tristram Burgess, formerly United States Senator from Rhode Island and Governor of that State, was sentenced in the Special Session this morning to four months in the penitentiary, and to pay a fine of $500 for stealing a quantity of miscellaneous valuables from the box dinghouse of Mrs. Sarah J. Adams, No. 20 St. Mark's place. The accused had no defense to make.

So runs a New York police item. Tristram Burgess, the elder, whose name is dishonored by a degenerate relative, was one of the most eloquent men convened in the American Congress. He was the only man John Randolph feared in debate, or was in his own peculiar way, at all his equal. A famous passage between them, marked for extreme pungency, wherein Randolph found him more than his match, is still repeated. A little book out of print we conclude—entitled "The Life and Times of Tristram Burgess," written by himself, was at the time of its publication an extremely readable volume, and would be not less so now, could it be obtained.

The managers of the Gettysburg Soldiers' Home Lottery start out with something like a romantic basis, for we are told that in the window of one of the most splendid jewelry stores in Broadway, N. Y., there is a large collection of diamond necklaces, brooches, rings, ear-drops and bracelets, to which a curious and very romantic history is attached. They were originally stripped from the rich attire of the leading ladies of the South, and were presented as a voluntary contribution to their beloved "Confederacy" in its early days of pride and patriotic frenzy. Sent North to be converted into money, these jewels finally accumulated in the hands of an opulent merchant of that city, and have since been purchased from him by the trustees and directors of the Gettysburg Asylum Association. All this is extremely interesting, if true; if it is not, which is quite likely, it is a pretty piece of invention.

If we are ever to have another war, it is hardly probable that the Springfield musket will answer. The Chassepot rifle, in the hands of the French, made fearful havoc with the Garibaldians. But the French have made other tests, one of which is described as follows:

> A man died at Strasburg of a disease of the liver. His body was suspended by the neck, under direction of two surgeons, in a separate amphitheatre. From a point fifteen metres, or about fifty feet distant, Chassepot rifles were fired at the body with Chassepot rifle, and the wounds were carefully examined. Each ball passed directly through the body, without deviation, and in a straight line, the orifice where it entered was the exact size of the ball, but where it entered the orifice was found to be from ten times as large. Arteries, veins and sinews were cut, flesh and muscles were torn and mangled to pulp. Bones were shattered to a degree out of all proportion to the size of the ball. After passing through the body, the balls pierced two one-inch planks, and then sunk deep in the wall. These terrible effects take account for the efficacy of the Chassepot rifle in actual conflict.

THE Philadelphia *Press* says that "the want of a first class daily radical journal in the capital of our State, devoted to the interests of no ring or faction, but to the maintenance of the great principles of the Radical Union, party has long been felt." This want, it is observed, the "*State Guard*," soon to be started, will supply, which being interpreted means that the Harrisburg *Telegraph* being the instrument of Simon Cameron, in opposition to everybody and everything not obedient to him, the supporters of the State administration have found it necessary to establish a new paper. We trust it will really be independent of all "rings and factions," and not render itself obnoxious to the charge brought against the paper it is intended to supersede.

When Gen. Stone was charged with improper communication with the enemy, the charges and evidence were referred by Secretary Stanton to Gen. Lander, then attached to General Stone's command on the Upper Potomac. The evidence proved to be mere hearsay gossip, and General Lander reported as follows:

> "General Stone, in the opinion of the undersigned, has never directly communicated to his knowledge with the enemy. He would have been advised about without the preliminaries, although not unwillingly. The pressure of his undergoing was, for the space of six weeks, with and under General McClellan's command, that Georgetown, Stone, one of the best, as regards military routine, of the West Point officers I ever thought to have served through want of practical sense, which West Point appears to allow of."

CAPTAIN MAINE REID has come to this country for a permanent residence, and has bought a house at Newport, R. I., where he will devote himself to literary labors. Though a prolific writer, he is a bankrupt, and leaves England for better pay and cheaper living in this country. In a recent note denying a rumor about himself, he says he hopes people "will do him the honor to believe that he has come to America for a higher purpose than to make an exhibition of himself as a literary showman." "Literary showman" is good, and will bring the Captain into notice at once.

THE Boston *Post's* Washington correspondent, who is reputed to enjoy good opportunities for inside views, telegraphs as follows: "It is now understood that Hon. Robert J. Walker and his friends are urging the appointment of Collector Smythe, of New York, as Secretary of the Treasury, and the chances are strong that he will soon succeed Mr. McCulloch. The now Secretary of War may be installed before the close of the present week, and I feel authorized to say we are on the eve of important events."

SINCE JUAREZ has been re-elected numerous complimentary committees from different sections of the country have paid him visits of congratulation. Some of them were on the part of those who opposed him, but who will support the government nevertheless. These are favorable though not conclusive indications of stability in Mexico. It will not do to indulge in sanguine expectations concerning the future of that unhappy country.

IT is truly astonishing how the wrong men continue to be appointed to collect the revenue. A notable instance we might name in the neighborhood of New York. If such selections are to continue, and if the one in question indicates truly the kind of men who administer the revenue laws, then there is no wonder that one hundred million a year is lost fraudulently.

IT is now understood that Mr. Dana's new paper in New York will come out at once for Grant, though, as it is alleged, the original intention was to favor Chase. Whether the paper will be published as an afternoon or morning paper is not decided.

MOTHERS, BEWARE OF OPIUM.

BROWN'S NURSERY CORDIAL,

The only Infant Remedy that contains no Opium.

Every mother in the land can now feel confident that there is a remedy for her suffering infant that is in no way injurious, but a positive benefit, as it softens the gums, abates inflammation and acts as a tonic upon the stomach and bowels. For infants suffering with diarrhœa, wind colic, restlessness and kindred complaints it is a speedy and safe remedy; all other infant preparations contain opium and are not safe. Mothers, give this a trial. Sold by all druggists and by

MCCLARRAN & MCKENNAN, Druggists,

85 Market street, cor. Diamond, near Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

CONCEIT IN WEAKEST BODIES

STRONGEST WORKS.—How many imagine that after their toilet is perfect and all ready for a promenade, ball or concert, that all is complete, and they are past criticism. But could you reflect your breasts as you can your face, from the mirror, you would see the necessity of at once using WARD'S FLUID AND POWDERED DENTIFRICE.

Sold wholesale and retail by

JOSEPH FLEMING,

No. 84 Market street, and all druggists.

CURES.

He cursed as though afflicted with a grievous plague, and all for lack of knowledge how to relieve himself of his burden. With coated teeth and dingy gums he was in misery; but a light flashed upon him and he was soon relieved with a bottle of Ward's Fluid and Powdered Dentifrice.

Sold wholesale and retail by

JOSEPH FLEMING,

No. 84 Market street, and all Druggists.

SHE SWEETLY BREATHES

That uses Ward's Fluid and Powdered Dentifrice. It hardens the gums and purifies the breath.

Sold wholesale and retail by

JOSEPH FLEMING,

No. 84 Market street, and all druggists.

FOUL.

How often we hear the expression, "what a foul breath that gentleman has." To all such we say use Ward's Fluid and Powdered Dentifrice.

Sold wholesale and retail by

JOSEPH FLEMING,

NO. 84 MARKET STREET,

and by all druggists. MTW

REMOVAL.

GREAT SALE AT COST.

My large stock of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS is offered at cost. I am preparing to move into my new building, No. 136 SMITHFIELD STREET, between Fifth and Sixth streets, and will dispose of my present stock AT VERY LOW PRICES.

JOHN ZWEIDINGER,

No. 100 Smithfield street.

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The Late Explosion—A New Theory.

The following communication, from a practical chemist, advances a new theory in regard to the cause of the late terrible boiler explosion in this city. The subject is one which calls for thorough investigation, and the cause assigned by the writer is worth studying, especially by those whose works are so located as to render their boilers liable to similar causes:

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The testimony and full examination regarding the recent explosion having been given, I have failed to see that any definite explanation was arrived at as to the cause of the same, and therefore, propose for the benefit of manufacturers whose steam power is derived from the Allegheny river, to advance my humble opinion of the actual cause of this terrible disaster. That there was a lack of water in the boilers is beyond question; but owing to circumstances, it was impossible for the engineer (no matter how competent), to discover the deficiency, which I will endeavor to show, believing the subject one not calculated upon by engineers or others in this vicinity.

I attribute this explosion solely to impure water. Let any one take a view of the river at the point where the water feeding these boilers was derived, and they will find it is one of the numerous eddies of this once pure stream. Go farther in this investigation, and they will find in this eddy a peculiar alkaline deposit, which in the present low water, cannot be carried away by the current, none existing at this point, comparatively speaking.

The question arises, what is this deposit? I answer, it is a combination of oil, sulphuric acid, and alkali, used daily by our numerous refineries of petroleum, whose works line the banks of the Allegheny, and therein deposit this waste or refuse. This deposit, confined as it is in the eddy, having a saponaceous property, has been by the force pump drawn in connection with water into the boilers, and coming in contact with heat must produce what is commonly called "foaming," and in testing water gauge cocks it would be almost impossible for the engineer to know other than a sufficiency of water in the boilers as shown by the discharge from said cocks unless he was prepared for such an emergency by actual information of the quality of water he was using.

Again. Let us look into the wreck of the boilers and we find a perfectly smooth surface, almost equal to Russia iron, without water mark or other indication of height of water in the same. Such a surface could not exist except through the agency of acids. I therefore am forced to the opinion, after personal examination, that this calamity was caused solely by impure water, and it is the duty of every manufacturer along the Allegheny to receive their water supply direct from the main channel where flows water of an absolutely pure quality or so little adulterated as to render it perfectly safe, and I do most earnestly call their attention to these few facts, which, if acted on, may tend to prevent a recurrence of the frightful results of the past few days.

AN OBSERVER.

Mrs. Lincoln's Fortune.

The Hon. David Davis, administrator of the late Abraham Lincoln, has made a final settlement of the estate, at Springfield. After paying all the debts, there remained $110,294 62, which, divided among the widow and heir, gives $36,765 30 to Mrs. Lincoln, and the same amount to each son. Robert T. Lincoln has received his share and also that of the minor heir, Thomas (Tad). The amount due Mrs. Lincoln, less about $40 heretofore drawn, is subject to her order.

SAYS Thaddeus Stevens: "There is no hope for the country except in enforcing the principles of impartial suffrage, without a taint of slavery in the body politic." Mr. Stevens does not say *universal* suffrage, but "*impartial*." There can be no plan so perfectly "impartial" as that which secures to every man a vote when he has a proper understanding of its use. If a man is fit to be a voter he should be one. If it is not, his vote is a peril in the ballot box.

On Tuesday of last week a great snow storm occurred in Connecticut, which, on account of extent and severity, will long be remembered. The fall of snow was unsually large for the season, and although a good share of it melted as soon as it fell, yet on Wednesday morning some five or six inches remained on the ground, and a few adventurous people brought out their cutters and essayed sleighing. Telegraphic communication was for a time suspended.

THE fate of negro suffrage in Minnesota is still doubtful, with the chances against the proposition; so in no instance has it been affirmed, when submitted to the people of the North. For the present this should serve to indicate an extent of disfavor not consistent with the idea of the early success of the principle of universal suffrage.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW BRIGHTON

SINGING SCHOOL.

JAMES BOOTH'S SINGING SCHOOL for Children, will commence on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, November 23d, in the SCHOOL HALL, New Brighton. Terms—for five month's instruction, one dollar each. $1. The Merry Warbler Collection and Tune Book will be used. Address BOX 87.

DRAWINGS. DRAWINGS.

MECHANICAL DRAWINGS

Of every description, carefully and promptly executed by a first-class Draughtsman. Best references given. Address C. F., Box 513, Postoffice, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FRED. BECKERT..... AUG. HARTJE,
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PITTSBURGH

TRUSS COMPANY

OF

Chas. W. Betzel & Co.,

Manufacturers of all kinds of

TRUSSES,

After Dr. CHARLES W. BETZEL'S Patent, May 9th, 1865.

FIRST PREMIUM AWARDED BY THE PENNA. STATE FAIR, Pittsburgh, Sept. 17, 1867.

Circulars containing the most important Certificates of Physicians and Patients as well as directions how orders are to be sent to the manufacturer, and how the Trusses are to be applied and further prices, list, without any expense, to be had by applying to

FRED. BECKERT,
147, corner of Ohio and West street, Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE BY THE FOLLOWING.

In Allegheny, Pa.

Druggist EGGERS, 172, corner Ohio and Middle alleys.
Druggist KRIEDEL & SIEDLE, cor. Chestnut and Liberty streets.

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Druggist JOS. ABEL, cor. Grant and Fifth sts.
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Druggist J. C. LANGE 490, corner Penn and Walnut streets.
Druggist E. MANGOLD, 487 corner Penn and Walnut streets.
Druggist R. F. SELLERS & CO., corner Wood and Second streets.
Druggist WHITMORE BROS., corner Wood and Sixth streets.

In Brookville, Jefferson Co., Pa.

Druggist F. L. BLOOD.

In Philadelphia, Pa.

Bandagists HOEN & ELLIS, 307 Race street.

Druggist DIETSCH, BLOCK & CO., 39 N. Clark street.
Druggist W. EHRMANN & CO.

In Fort Wayne, Ind.

Druggist MEYER, BROS. & CO., 118 Columbia street.

In St. Louis, Mo

Druggist O. W. STEYER & CO., Franklin avenue.

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Druggist DAVIS & MILLER, 12 N. Howard street.

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Bandagist F. S. SIEGEL, 135 Third street.

DR. CHARLES W. BETZEL,

CONSULTING ROOMS,

597 PENN STREET,

German Catholic High School Building.

PITTSBURGH BANK FOR SAVINGS, formerly the

Dime Savings Institution,

No. 67 FOURTH STREET, nearly opposite the Bank of Pittsburgh, PAYS 6 PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock.

Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office, gratis.

This Institution especially offers to those whose earnings are limited, the opportunity to accumulate, and deposits, easily saved, a sum which will be a resource when needed, a healthy interest instead of remaining unproductive.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:

President—GEO. A. BERRY.
Vice Presidents—S. H. HARTMAN, JAS. PARK, Jr.
Secretary and Treasurer—D. E. M'KINLEY.
A. BRADLEY, WM. R. NIMICK,
A. S. BELL, F. RAHM,
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G. BOLLANSBEE, JOHN SCOTT,
JAS. L. GRAHAM, ROBERT C. SCHMERTZ,
CHRISTOPHER ZUG.

Solicitors—D. W. & A. S. BELL. m2p

NOTICE.—TO JOHN L CONE and REANSELAER BAGLEY

Take notice that a monition issued out of the District Court of the United States, and to me directed, against One Hundred and Sixteen Barrels of Refined Coal Oil, Engine, Boiler, Tanks, Machinery and Apparatus for the Distillation and Refinery of Coal Oil, as being the property of the said John L. Cone and Reanselaer L. Bagley, of Venango county, and Twentieth Collection District of Pennsylvania, that you be and appear, and any other persons claiming the said property, to be and appear before our said Court at Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 18th DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., then and there to intervene for their respective interests and make their allegations in that behalf.

THOS. M. ROWLEY,
U. S. Marshal Western District, Pa.

Marshal's Office, November 12, 1867

HEADQUARTERS FOR

WARM AIR REGISTERS

AND VENTILATORS,

Black or White Enameled, Square or Round, at BISSELL & CO.'S,
No. 235 Liberty street.

GLUE.

100 BBLS. FOR SALE BY
E. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & CO.,
cod Corner Wood and First sts.

OIL BERGAMOT.

50 LBS. FOR SALE BY
E. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & CO.,
cod Corner Wood and First sts.

NOTICES.

I. O. O. F.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF ST. CLAIR LODGE, No. 364, I. O. O. F., will be held THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock precisely. By order of

Punctual attendance of the members is desired

JOHN DORRINGTON, N. G.

WM. GRAHAM, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH & BIRMINGHAM PASSENGER R. R. COMPANY,
Pittsburgh, November 12, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh & Birmingham Passenger Railway Company will be held at the MONONGAHELA HOUSE, on MONDAY, November 18th, 1867, at 12½ o'clock, P. M., at which time and place a Board of Directors will be elected for the ensuing year, and such other business transacted as may come before the meeting.

WM. K. NIMICK, Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS' PASSENGER RAILWAY CO.,
Pittsburgh, November 5, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Citizens' Passenger Railway Co., of the city of Pittsburgh, will be held at M'Clintock's, No. 27, Fifth street, on MONDAY, November 18th, 1867, at 7 o'clock P. M., at which time and place a Board of Directors will be elected for the ensuing year, and such other business transacted as may come before the meeting.

D. P. CORWIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa., November 14, 1867.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at their office, corner of Grant and Water streets, Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, the second day of DECEMBER NEXT, at 10 o'clock A. M.

JNO. H. PAGE, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH PAPER MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 84 THIRD STREET,
Pittsburgh, Pa., November 7, 1867.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh Paper Manufacturing Co. will be held at their office, 84 Third street, on MONDAY, December 16th, 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M., at which time and place an election will be held for Five Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.

SAML. RIDDLE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE WESTERN INSURANCE CO.,
Pittsburgh, November 5, 1867.

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a dividend of THREE DOLLARS upon each share of the Capital Stock, and the net earned profits of the last six months, free of revenue and State taxes, payable to stockholders on and after the 15th instant.

WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK,
Pittsburgh, November 14, 1867.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. (free of Government tax) on the Capital Stock of this Bank, has been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on and after the 15th inst.

G. A. ENDLY, Cashier.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between S. H. STEVENS and J. A. YOUNG, Jr., was dissolved on the 9th day of November, 1867. All persons having claims against the firm will present them to me for settlement, No. 3, Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN A. YOUNG,
Pittsburgh, Pa., November 13, 1867.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF MILLER & FRAZEY is this day dissolved by mutual consent. C. M. MILLER will continue the business, and who alone is authorized to settle all the business pertaining to the late firm of MILLER & FRAZEY.

C. M. MILLER,
GUY S. FRAZEY.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 8, 1867.

COPARTNERSHIP.—GUY S. FRAZEY and HENRY E. CAMPE have this day associated themselves under the firm name of CAMPE & FRAZEY for the purpose of conducting a General Produce and Commission Business at No. 185 Liberty street.

GUY S. FRAZEY,
HENRY E. CAMPE.

In retiring from the above business, I cheerfully recommend my successors to the patronage of the public and my acquaintances generally.

C. M. MILLER.

NOTICE.

The firm of PHELPS, PARKE & CO., which expires by limitation September 1st, 1867, will be continued, under the same style, from that date.

COPARTNERSHIP.

WHEELER H. PHELPS, JOHN E. PARKE,
JOSEPH F. ESTEP.

PHELPS, PARKE & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WAGONS, CARTS, DRAYS, TIMBER WHEELS, WHEELBARROWS, TRUCKS, &c., &c.

Thankful for the liberal patronage extended to us in the past, we hope, by the same attention to the quality of our work, to merit and receive a continuance of the custom heretofore bestowed.

Warehouse—No. 10 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh, Pa., and No. 37 Perdido street, New Orleans, La.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

KEYSTONE SAVINGS BANK,

293 *LIBERTY ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.*

THIS BANK WILL OPEN A

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

AT THEIR NEW BANKING HOUSE,

ON

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18, INST.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and Merchants are invited.

Collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

United States Securities bought and sold.

GEO. T. VAN DUREN, Cashier.

TRADESMENS'

NATIONAL BANK, OF PITTSBURGH, PA.

Wood Street, corner of Second.

A. BRADLEY, President.
WM. VANKIRK, Vice President.
GEORGE T. VAN DUREN, Cashier.

CAPITAL..... $100,000

Collections made on all points in the United States and Canada, on the most favorable terms. United States securities bought and sold. Correspondence solicited.

DIRECTORS:

ALEXANDER BRADLEY, of A. Bradley & Co.
GEO. A. BERRY, Pittsburgh.
WM. M. FABER, of Wm. M. Faber & Co., Engine Builders.
SAMUEL M. KIER, of Kier, Moore & Co., Oil Refiners.
WM. P. M'KEE, of S. M'Kee & Co., Glass Manufacturers.
JOS. M'ELROY, of M'Elroy, Dickson & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods.
JOHN LANE, Dealer in Tin Plate and Tinners' stock.
JOHN WALTON, dealer in Coal.
JOHN F. DRAVO, dealer in Coal.
WM. VANKIRK, of A. Bradley & Co., Stove Manufacturers.
Deposits Daily, 11½ o'clock. Interes allowed on Time Deposits.

BANKERS.

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 *MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh.*

DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN PAR FUNDS AND CURRENCY.

Collections Made on all the Principal Points of the United States and Canadas.

STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of

UNITED STATES SECURITIES. eod

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Hart, Caughey & Co.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

CORNER THIRD AND WOOD STREETS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.,)

Dealers in EXCHANGE, COIN, COUPONS, &c. Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of GOVERNMENT BONDS,

SIGHT DRAFTS ON LONDON.

BANKRUPTCY.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT on the 15th day of November, A. D. 1867, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the

ESTATE OF ADOLPHUS BURKHART,

of the City of Pittsburgh, in the County of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged bankrupt on his own petition, that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a

Daily Commercial

AN DAY BY DAY.

As day by day the years go on,
I sometimes sit and ponder,
Will he be gone when I've is gone?
What comes instead, I wonder?

It must be strange to wake at morn,
And not fall back on dreaming
Kiss'en to feel one to fonlorn,
Nor miss the love-lights gleaming.

So day by day, so old and gray,
The people go on living,
Till the both taken all away,
And death is gins its living.

A WONDERFUL RIVER.

he Colorado Navigable to Utah.

Colorado River, whether considered as pendent water course through an almost ten country, or in connection with the ds that are stretching across the conti- s an object of peculiar interest. A deeply ting report was lately submitted to the ants of San Francisco by G. W. Gilmore, as commissioned to examine and explore er, with the view of ascertaining its prac- ity as a navigable route to Utah.

nall steamer called the Esmeralda was ont for the trip. This steamer was 97 ng, with 12-inch cylinders and 12-foot having in tow a'ongside a barge 126 feet nd 27 feet beam, used for carrying fuel he upper portion of the stream, where as difficult to obtain. The distance from abel, the mouth of the river, to Callon Utah, is 600 miles. The country is de- as for a considerable part peopled by y Indians, cultivating corn and nearly kind of vegetables. Other portions are timbered. The river is from a half to d a half miles wide, and the water from four t deep, and no serious obstructions apids or other causes. An account says: enowed Black canyon is from eight to ten t length. Through this the river flows with urrent and an average width of 200 feet. The is smooth and unbroken, and no rocks obe passage. A large portion of the dis ance ticular walls rise to the height of a thousand either side, in some places almost shutting light of day, and awaking in the mind of the r the most profound admiration and awe. In gran eur and native subimity no spot on outside the Black Canyon of the Rio Colorado Wes. Years ago, when Lieutenant Ives first through it in a small boat, he reported its tion impracticable if not impossible. But the able claims of commerce have at last pierced ony depths, and its grim walls will soon send he echoes of shrill steam whistles and the of paddle wheels.

mpossible to over-estimate the importance of ning of the Colorado river. Southern Utah led with a busy and thriving community of ns, whose only present means of communica- th the great trade marts of our country are ons and rough wagon roads, via St. George. The region they inhabit is rich in agricultural ces, but the difficulty of transporting produce ers has serious ly retarded its growth. Merchas commanded fabulous prices, and home ts were only available for home consumption. new era will soon dawn upon these remote set- and they will be able to carry on an extensive which has heretofore been impracticable. The l resources of South western Utah and South n Nevada—recently proved to be rich and pro- ill also be opened to the enterprise and cash- the mining public. Callville, the head of tion on the Colorado, is only one hundred from Pahranagut District, where astonishingly ver deposits have been discovered.

his connection the following extract from Lake letter will be read with interest:

section of some of the business men of San sco in endeavoring to organize a company for rpose of navigating the Colorado river and r on it, has excited considerable interest in ty. It is asserted that San Francisco merchan successfully compete with eastern merts in regard to the trade of Utah and Arizona, parts of Montana. The movement, in its t phase, is not well regarded by many of the ants of this city and of San Francisco, for the that it is held to be with the view of the comrading, instead of navigating and freighting The Utah merchants want to do their own sing in distant markets, instead of having it for them by others as jobbers."

PERSONAL.

oung Ludwig, King of Bavaria, has been so oddly, so entirely "out of the com- that he has disgusted his prospective in-law, who has broken off the match en him and the youthful Archduchess a, his cousin. His majesty is the most ular man in Bavaria; neglects his official pets Herr Wagner to everybody's infinite t; hides himself for weeks in his mountain ns and acts generally in so unaccountable that 'tis more than an even chance that, these days, he will lose his Crown as is his bride. Some people think he is crad ought to be shut up; but eccentricity is heritance of his family, and is to be seen ll in old Ex-King Ludwig, his grandfather, of Greece, his uncle, and the Empress ich of Austria, his sister.

ames Walker is making rapid progress with cture of the "Battle of Gettysburg." This re is on a very large scale—probably about y feet by nine—and the composition takes ong stretch of Oak Ridge in the middle ice, the foreground being occupied by s of infantry and artillery. The topoy of the country has been studied with racter, and as the artist was himself enin the conflict which he is now depicting, hful historical picture may be looked for result of his labor. We understand that graving, also on a large scale, is to be from the picture when finished.

A Paris letter writer says: "The truth is, t may as well be told, that the Parisians understand the Empress Eugenie, and as roughly don't admire her."

Sir T. Trowbridge, one of the true heroes e Crimean war, died recently in London. ng battle his right leg and left foot were off. On returning to England he was a colonel, and received the Victoria Cross t from the hands of the Queen, who made one of her aids-de-camp. The story of e was still farther distinguished by the ion of the lady to whom he was engaged. offered to release her from her troth, but eplied that she would marry what there left of him if he was willing. *He* was, *he* did. She died in August last, leaving ng family.

Edward Lytton Bulwer is writing a new dy for the Princess' Theater, which is said rn upon the love of a maid of honor for les the Second, the scene being laid in not over-fastidious days. We should ly think such a play could be condemned moral drama.

M'lle Dustmann, the reigning prima donna enna, is stated to be a splendid singer, but weight—nearly two hundred pounds—preher assuming the part of Juliet in Gounew opera, and its performance is, therepostponed until next year.

Some time ago the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon ched a sermon on the text—"And Mary t." In the midst of a stream of earnest ence that drew tears from many of those nt, in describing the character of the tears by Mary over the feet of Jesus, he suddenly off, and turning to his congreon, exclaimed: "The tears which Mary were not such tears as many of you pour when you come to this altar. They came her heart—they were tears of blood—and he poor stuff that you present as an offerto an offended God." Then, leaving over pulpit, and looking earnestly in the sea of ngregation, he exclaimed: "There are some ou for whose tears I would not give a farg a quart."

The belief is quite current that Weston, pedestrian, is in league with one or more les who have staked large sums of money inst his accomplishing the one-hundred-mile and that he will receive more money by ng if he can than he would otherwise. One rus is that John Morrissey has made a bet of ,000 that Weston would not do it, and that s to give Weston $20,000 in order that he may $80,000. There are strong evidences that night have made the one hundred miles er in the first or second trial if he had been isposed.

The Prince of Wales lost one hundred and ity thousand Prussian dollars during his weeks' sojourn in Germany, at the gambling s of Wiesbaden and Homburg. One day, r "cleaning out" the royal scion, the chief nistor of the Wiesbaden hell, was impaenough to solicit the intercession of the ice in behalf of the hell, the existence of ch, it is well known, is seriously threatened Prussia.

The French papers that have noticed the unts of Mrs. Clark's distressed condiand consequent advertisement of the sale er Cashmere shawls and diamonds, profess believe that the whole affair is a "canard."

The Prince Imperial is to be educated on same system as that pursued for the young ces of Louis Philippe's family—by taking aster from each of the great lyceums of is, successively. This year, his professor young gentleman at Edelene, of very strong ocratic tendencies, who, when sent for, to great surprise, exacted an entire liberty of ion in regard to the course he was to pursue giving his instructions—a demand which granted without restriction. The air of a rt seems to make sycophants, however, we cannot be sure that this young demoat's backbone will be less pliant than his pre- cessors.

—John Quincy Adams, the Copperhead candate for Governor of Massachusetts, is among se elected to the Legislature. Certain that could not be elected to the former, he was ietly put in nomination for the latter, quietly ted for and quietly elected.

—The famous American clown Agreat, led the "Manfly," committed suicide lately Berlin in presence of two thousand spectas, by firing a pistol in his mouth at the moent he was hanging by his feet to the ceiling the theater.

—General Claldini had a conversation in orence with General Garibaldi. Garibaldi d to him, "My belief is that the bullet ich kills me will be useful to Italy. I can abandon the duty I owe to my country. I ll go to Rome or die."

—James L. Claghorn, Esq., of Philadelia, has returned home, after a long tour of servation in the Old World. Mr. Claghorn one of the most prominent members of our ion League, and we heartily welcome him ck.

—At the Episcopal Diocesian convention in ew York last week, Bishop Potter, speaking of a recent visit to England, said: "As to the feelg toward the American Church, it was most ordial. The mere announcement of an Amer an clergyman's name called forth applause, nd all were intent on offering them hospitay." He spoke of his visits to the Episcopal laces, and said he had never seen more beauful illustrations of Christian domestic life, nd of well ordered families. Even the servants were earnest Christians."

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞ M'CALFE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, the great blood purifiers, acting gently on the liver, immediately cure Sick Headache, Indigestion, and all disorders of the Liver and Bowels.

☞ COUGHS, BRONCHITIS AND CONSUMPTION cured by ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM. d*

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—HEARTBURN—when overflow of bile occurs and the functions of the stomach become deranged, a burning sensation is felt in the region of the stomach, and is popularly termed *Heartburn*. Holloway's Pills, by their immediate action on the liver, purify its secretions, cleanse the solvent fluids, and expel all acrid irritating matter from the stomach. Sold by all Druggists.

☞ FIVE HUNDRED AMERICAN PHYSICIANS, the names of whom we shall publish, recommend HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT BEVERAGE OF HEALTH.

1. As a PALATABLE dietetic drink, (it invigorates the system, and is slightly stimulating without being irritating.)

2. As a NUTRIENT, (it is extremely beneficial to the sick and enervated, and to the convalescent—especially to delicate ladies.)

3. As a REMEDY, (it cures those suffering from diseases of the stomach, throat and chest, by its wonderful combination of herbs.)

Such facts, in conjunction with public approval, guarantee to the people the superiority of this splendid tonic and remedy.

Hoff's Malt Extract Depot, 542 Broadway, New York.

Sold everywhere.

FR. SPONHOLTZ, Agent, 215 Liberty street. Also by O. HARTUNG, 172 Smithfield street. C. F. BAUMAN, 107 Ohio street, Allegheny City, and A. KOCH, Birmingham. eod

CARPETS.

CHURCH CARPETS.

We have a large and carefully selected Stock of

CARPETS,

Bought especially for

Carpeting Churches.

Embracing the Latest Styles used in the Churches of the Eastern Cities, which we offer to

ALL CHURCHES AND DENOMINATIONS

AT COST.

Also, all Grades and Widths of

Mattings Used for Churches,

AT COST.

We offer all Goods in our Line at a Great Reduction from last Summer's Prices.

BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,

21 FIFTH STREET,

OVER BATES & BELL'S.

CARPETS.

McFARLAND & COLLINS,

OFFER TO

CASH BUYERS

BARGAINS

AT RETAIL.

MERCHANTS SUPPLIED

AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

71 AND 73 FIFTH STREET,

NEXT TO UNITED STATES CUSTOM HOUSE, SECOND FLOOR. eod*

M'CALLUM BROTHERS,

51 FIFTH STREET.

CARPETS. CARPETS, CARPETS.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

LOW-PRICED ALL WOOL INGRAINS.

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF

OIL CLOTHS

A NEW INVOICE OF

CRUMB CLOTHS, DRUGGETS,

AND EXTRA QUALITY OF

RAG CARPETS.

McCALLUM BROS.,

51 FIFTH STREET, ABOVE WOOD.

VELVET CARPETS.

BRUSSELS CARPETS.

INGRAIN CARPETS.

NEW PATTERNS,

AT PRICES LOWER THAN THOSE OF BOSTON, NEW YORK OR PHILADELPHIA.

NEW INVOICES JUST OPENED.

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.

NO. 23 FIFTH STREET.

COAL, COKE AND LIME.

COREY & CO.,

MINERS AND SHIPPERS

OF

PITTSBURGH AND YOUGHIOGHENY

GAS, BLACKSMITHING AND FAMILY COAL.

Are prepared to furnish by the car load, on either the Pennsylvania or Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroads, any quantity desired. Particular attention given to Filling Western orders, of which they are daily shipping, by way of Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad or Panhandle Road, with which they connect by transfer, and also have made arrangements to run Pittsburgh cars of Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad to their Mines, which will afford facilities for filling western orders on short notice. COREY & CO.

Pittsburgh office in rear of Gay & Welsh, Wholesale Dealers in Produce, corner of Penn and Canal streets, and Lloyd & Black's Iron Works, First street. Also by mail, Braddock's Fields Postoffice. MWF

COAL, COKE, LIME.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE

Gas, Coal and Coke Co

Office and Yard on Marion Avenue, near P., F. W. & C. R.R., Allegheny City.

LEWIS LAMB, Gen. Agent.

Particular attention given to shipment of COAL and COKE West. feb

DRUGGISTS.

JAMES R. CLARK, DRUGGIST,

103 FIFTH STREET.

Prescriptions compounded at all hours.

BRUSHES,

HAIR, TOOTH AND NAIL, in great variety, at

CLARK'S DRUG STORE.

COMBS,

HORN AND RUBBER, in a variety of styles, at

MWF CLARK'S DRUG STORE.

W. J. McKNIGHT & BRO.,

DRUGGISTS, Brookville, Pa.,

Dealers in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Patent Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Stationery, Books; also, Periodicals, Magazines, &c., &c.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully Compounded.

DRUGGISTS.

PARK & BRILL,

Wholesale and Retail

DRUGGISTS.

No. 77 Federal Street, near Depot, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

mh10

PATENT REVERSIBLE PAPER COLLAR,

Cheapest Collar Ever Invented,

Showing the embossed or printed stitch equally well on both sides. Made in white, fancy and printed stitch, and in all the different styles of

BYRON, GARROTE, SHAKESPEARE, DERBY, YACHT CLUB, &c.

THESE GOODS ARE MADE IN

Water Proof Glace, Linen Finish and Bank Note, plain.

Mens Cuffs, all sizes, in LINEN FINISH, PLAIN AND GLACE. We are prepared to say that we have the finest line of LADIES' GOODS, both in COLLARS and CUFFS now in the market. For sale to the trade by

F. H. EVANS,

Manufacturer's Agent, 91 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. MWF

FINANCIAL.

500 MILES

OF THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD,

RUNNING WEST FROM OMAHA,

ACROSS THE CONTINENT,

ARE NOW COMPLETED.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company have built a longer line of railroad in the last eighteen months than was ever built by any other company in the same time, and they will continue the work with the same energy until it is completed. The Western Division is being pushed rapidly eastward from Sacramento by the Central Pacific Company of California, and it is expected that

THE ENTIRE GRAND LINE

To the Pacific will be open for business in 1870. MORE THAN ONE-THIRD OF THE WORK HAS ALREADY BEEN DONE, MORE THAN ONE-THIRD OF THE WHOLE LINE IS NOW IN RUNNING ORDER, AND MORE LABORERS ARE NOW EMPLOYED UPON IT THAN EVER BEFORE. More than

FORTY MILLION DOLLARS IN MONEY

Have already been expended by the two powerful companies that have undertaken the enterprise, and there is no lack of funds for its most vigorous prosecution. When the United States Government found it necessary to secure the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad, to develop and protect its own interests, it gave the companies authorized to build it such ample aid as should render its speedy completion beyond a doubt. The available means of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, derived from the Government and its own stockholders, may be briefly summed up as follows:

1.—UNITED STATES BONDS

Having thirty years to run and bearing six per cent. currency interest at the rate of $16,000 per mile for 517 miles on the Plains; then at the rate of $48,000 per mile for 150 miles through the Rocky Mountains; then at the rate of $32,000 per mile for the remaining distance, for which the United States takes a *second lien* as security. The interest on these bonds is paid by the United States Government, which also pays the company one-half the amount of its bills in money for transporting its freight, troops, mails, &c. The remaining half of these bills is placed to the company's credit, and forms a sinking fund which may finally discharge the whole amount of this lien. The claims against the Government since April of the current year amount to four and one-half times this interest.

2.—FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

By its charter the Company is permitted to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds to the same amount as the bonds issued by the government, and *no more, and only as the road progresses.* The Trustees for the bondholders are the Hon. E. D. Morgan, U. S. Senator from New York, and the Hon. Oakes Ames, Member of U. S. House of Representatives, who are responsible for the delivery of these bonds to the Company in accordance with the terms of the law.

3.—THE LAND GRANT.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company has a land grant or absolute donation from the government of 12,800 acres to the mile on the line of the road, which will not be worth less than $1 50 per acre at the lowest valuation.

4.—THE CAPITAL STOCK.

The authorized capital of the Union Pacific Railroad Company is $100,000,000, of which over $5,000,000 have been paid on the work already done.

THE MEANS SUFFICIENT TO BUILD THE ROAD.

Contracts for the entire work of building 914 miles of first-class railroad west from Omaha, comprising much of the most difficult mountain work, and embracing every expense except surveying, have been made with responsible parties (who have already finished over 500 miles), at the average rate of sixty-eight thousand and fifty-eight dollars ($68,058) per mile. This price includes all necessary shops for construction and repairs of cars, depots, stations and all other incidental buildings, and also locomotives, passenger, baggage, and freight cars, and other requisite rolling stock, to an amount that shall not be less than $5,000 per mile. Allowing the cost of the remaining one hundred and eighty-six of the eleven hundred miles assumed to be built by the Pacific Company to be $90,000 per mile.

The Total Cost of Eleven Hundred Miles Will be as Follows:

914 miles, at $68,058	$62,205,012
186 miles, at $90,000	16,740,000
Add discounts on bonds, surveys, &c.	4,500,000
Amount	$83,445,012

As the U. S. bonds are equal to money, and the Company's own First Mortgage Bonds have a ready market, we have as the

Available Cash Resources for Building Eleven Hundred Miles:

U. S. Bonds	$29,328,000
First Mortgage Bonds	29,328,000
Capital Stock paid in on the work now done	5,369,750
Land Grant, 14,080,000 acres, at $1 50 per acre	21,120,000
Total	$85,145,750

The Company have ample facilities for supplying any deficiency that may arise in means for construction. This may be done wholly or in part by additional subscriptions to capital stock.

Active inquiry has already been made for a portion of these lands, and arrangements are now pending to offer a part of them for sale. While their whole value will not be available for some years to come, they will remain a very important source of revenue to the Company. The lands of the Illinois Central Railroad Company are selling at from $6 to $12 per acre, and other land-grant companies in the West are receiving equal prices for similar properties.

FUTURE BUSINESS.

The most skeptical have never expressed a doubt that when the Union Pacific Railroad is finished the immense business that must flow over it, as the only railroad connecting the two grand divisions of the North American continent, will be one of the wonders of railway transportation; and as it will have no competitor, it can always charge remunerative rates. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company of New York is now running a regular line of its splendid steamers between San Francisco and China and Japan, which is doubtless the pioneer of other lines that will traverse the Pacific Ocean laden with the teas, spices and other productsof Eastern Asia. Excepting some very heavy or bulky articles, of comparatively low values, shortness of time decides the direction of freights, and most of these cargoes will find their natural transit over the Union Pacific Railroad.

It is quite within bounds to say that its traffic will be limited only by the capacity of the Line, and that no other road will find a *double track* so necessary. California and Oregon must not only be supplied with means of transport for its passengers, mail, treasure and other freights, but the inhabitants of Dakotah, Colorado, Utah, Idaho and Montana will communicate with the older states almost entirely by this road. It will be the avenue to all the great mining districts, which is only awaiting this ready means of communication to receive a population that will develop its vast mineral and other resources, and which would of itself furnish ample business for a railway line.

EARNINGS FROM WAY BUSINESS.

While the through business of the Company will be amply remunerative, it is safe to say, that from the local business on the part of the road in operation has been most satisfactory.

During the quarter ending July 31, an average of 325 miles of the Union Pacific Railroad was in operation. The Superintendent's Report shows the following result:

EARNINGS.

Passengers, Freight, Telegraph and Mails	$723,755 51
Transportation of Contractors' Materials and Men	479,283 41
Total	$1,203,038 95

EXPENSES.

Fuel, Repairs, Offices, Conductors, Trains, &c.	$395,330 92
Net EARNINGS to balance	807,708 03
Total	$1,203,038 95

The net operating expenses on the commercial business for the quarter were $237,966 50. The account for the COMMERCIAL BUSINESS stands as follows:

Earnings for May, June and July	$724,755 51
Expenses " " "	237,966 50
Net Profit	$485,789 01

The amount of Bonds the Company can issue on 325 miles, at $16,000 per mile is $5,200,000. Interest in gold, three months, at 6 per cent., on this sum, is $78,000; add 40 per cent. premium to correspond with currency earnings is $109,200—showing that the net earnings for this quarter were *more than four times the interest* on the First Mortgage Bonds on this length of road.

First Mortgage Bonds,

Whose principal is so amply provided for, and whose interest is so thoroughly secured, must be classed among the *safest* investments. They pay

SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,

And are offered for the present at NINETY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, and accrued interest at Six Per Cent. in Currency from July 1.

Many parties are taking advantage of the present high price of Government stocks to exchange for these Bonds, which are over FIFTEEN PER CENT. CHEAPER, and at the current rate of premium on gold pay

Over Nine Per Cent. Interest.

Subscriptions will be received in Pittsburgh by

HART, CAUGHEY & CO., Third and Wood sts.

S. McCLEAN & CO., 75 Fourth street.

And in New York at the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau street, and by

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 Nassau St.

CLARK, DODGE & Co., Bankers, 51 Wall St.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 33 Wall St.

And by the Company's advertised Agents through out the United States, of whom maps and new descriptive pamphlets may be obtained on application. Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express.

JOHN J. CISCO,

TREASURER,

NEW YORK.

November 11, 1867. eod

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

T. C. JENKINS.

CHECKERED FRONT,

273 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND

WHOLESALE DEALER IN FLOUR AND ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.

Weekly Prices Current and Marking Plates sent to Consignors.

DRY GOODS.

1867. FALL 1867.

DRY GOODS.

M'CANDLESS, JAMISON & CO.,

103 WOOD STREET,

Invite the attention of close buyers to their large and attractive stock of

DELAINES, PRINTS,
MUSLINS,
FOREIGN DRESS GOODS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
TWEEDS,
FLANNELS,
SHAWLS,
WHITE GOODS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
HOSIERY AND NOTIONS.

Also, Sole Agents for Magill's Superior

FREEPORT BARRED FLANNELS

AND

Country Blankets.

These Goods are excelled by none. We furnish them to the trade at manufacturers' lowest prices.

M'CANDLESS, JAMISON & CO.,

103 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.

NEW STOCK.

IRISH POPLINS,
POPLIN PLAIDS,
FRENCH POPLINS,
EMBROIDERED SKIRTS,
ALPACA SKIRTS,
PLAID SHAWLS,
PLAID SILKS,
FRENCH CORSETS,
BALMORAL SKIRTING,
CLOAKING PLAIDS,
CLOAK TRIMMINGS,

A Complete Assortment of These Goods Just Received.

BATES & BELL,

21 FIFTH ST.

AUTUMN TRADE, 1867.

M'ELROY, DICKSON & COMPANY,

NO. 54 WOOD ST.,

PITTSBURGH,

NOW OFFER THEIR

FALL STOCK

DOMESTIC AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

SHAWLS AND NOTIONS,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

The assortment will be kept complete during the season, and

CASH AND SHORT TIME BUYERS

ARE INVITED TO EXAMINE THE STOCK.

S. B. McELROY,
JAMES DICKSON,
JOHN T. SHANE.

DRY GOODS,

AT

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

J. W. BARKER & CO.

59 MARKET ST.

We invite the particular attention of WHOLESALE BUYERS, to our Stock, complete in all the Various Departments of FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS, and to the fact that we sell everything at the VERY LOWEST EASTERN PRICES, and cut all kinds of goods into quantities to suit purchasers.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY

ISAAC TRESCOTT, 129 MAIN ST.

SALEM, OHIO,

DEALER IN

BOOKS, PAPER STOCK,

WALL AND WINDOW PAPER

Yankee Notions, Gold Pens,

General Stationery,

Fancy Soaps and Fancy Goods.

Also, General Agent for the PITTSBURGH DAILY COMMERCIAL, containing the largest amount of reading matter of any paper in the State. oct8

A. H. ENGLISH & CO.,

No. 98 Fourth Street,

Publishers of OSGOOD'S READERS, DEAN'S ARITHMETIC, BURT'S GRAMMAR AND COWLEY'S COPY BOOKS. Also, manufacturers of BLANK BOOKS. BOOK BINDING executed in all its forms. A large stock of STATIONERY constantly on hand. eod

JOHN LINNENBRINK,

(near Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R. Depot.

ROCHESTER, PA.

Dealer in

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

PERIODICALS, STATIONERY, &c.

Penknives manufactured by the Pittsburgh Cutlery Co., Rochester, Pa.

Agent for the PITTSBURGH DAILY COMMERCIAL.

PIANOS.

CHAS. B. RAEB. HERMAN T. KNABE. W. L. BUETTLER.

BARR, KNABE & BUETTLER.

(Successors to Wamelink & Barr,)

No. 12 ST. CLAIR STREET,

DEALERS IN

PIANOS, ORGANS, AND MUSICAL GOODS GENERALLY.

Sole Agents for the celebrated BRADBURY, New York, and SCHOMAKER & CO., Philadelphia, PIANOS.

Also, ESTEY & CO.'S "Cottage," and S. D. & M. SMITH'S "American" ORGAN, and TILTON'S PATENT GUITAR.

The best Italian and German Violin and Guitar Strings always on hand.

RYE.

A FEW THOUSAND BUSHELS

WANTED BY

DANIEL WALLACE,

353 Liberty street,

DRY GOODS.

FALL GOODS

A FULL LINE JUST OPENED AT THE

NEW WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS HOUSE

OF

DUNCAN & HUGUS.

Brown and Bleached Sheetings,

TICKINGS,
CANTON FLANNELS,
BAR'D COUNTRY FLANNELS,

LADIES' CLOAKING CLOTHS,

ALL COLORS.

Dress Goods,

MERINOS,
COBURGS,
DELAINES,
PRINTS,

SATINETS, TWEEDS,

KENTUCKY JEANS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
BLANKETS,
COUNTERPANES,

Cotton Batting and Carpet Chain.

W. C. DUNCAN,
DANL. HUGUS,

53 and 55 Wood St.

REAL LACES.

REAL LACES,

REAL LACES.

We have just opened this day some superb styles of

REAL POINT GAUZE HANDKERCHIEFS,

REAL POINT GAUZE FANCHONS,

REAL POINT GAUZE COIFFURES,

REAL POINT GAUZE BARBES,

REAL POINT GAUZE SETS.

This lot is part of a special importation and are offered at much under regular prices.

Ladies will find some elegant goods in this lot and well worth their attention.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 *FIFTH STREET.*

REAL LACES,

REAL LACES,

REAL LACES.

CHEAP GOODS.

DRESS GOODS.
FRENCH POPLINS.
IRISH POPLINS.
FRENCH CHINTZES.
YARD WIDE LINENS, 25c.
YARD WIDE MUSLINS, 12 1-2c.
BUCKABACK TOWELS, very cheap.
TABLE LINENS.
10-4 SHEETINGS, QUILTS, &c.

JOHN PORTER,

91 MARKET STREET.

eod

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

25 FIFTH STREET,

Have just opened an assortment of

NEW CLOTHS,

FOR SACQUES AND MANTLES,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

MERCANTILE BROKERS.

MALIN & HAMBETT,

IRON COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FOR THE SALE OF

PIG METAL AND BLOOMS

Nos. 69 and 70 WATER STREET,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

DAV. CRAWFORD,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

in PIG METAL, BLOOMS, ORE, WROUGHT SCRAP IRON, FIRE BRICK and CLAY, &c.

Warehouse and Office, Nos. 366 and 368 PENN STREET. Storage furnished. Consignments solicited.

G. S. BRYAN.....JOHN A. CAUGHEY.

BRYAN & CAUGHEY,

(Successors to George S. Bryan & Co.,)

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FOR THE SALE OF

PIG IRON, BLOOMS, &c.,

No. 74 WATER STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

SAMUEL M. WICKERSHAM,

IRON BROKER,

124 FIRST STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Agent for the sale of Cornwall, Donagmore Buncannon, Josephine, Isabella, Saxhope, Glasson, and other brands of Anthracite, Youghiogheny Coke and Oliphant's C. B. Charcoal Pig Iron. Consignments and orders respectfully solicited. jy28

WINES, BRANDIES, &C.

JOHN ROTH.....J. F. ROTH.

JOHN ROTH & SON,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

WINES, BRANDIES, GINS, RUMS, WHISKIES, &c.,

No. 307 LIBERTY, opposite Smithfield st.,

Beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have opened a Wholesale Store at the above place, and will be ready from MONDAY, the 21st day of October, to fill all orders to their line to the satisfaction of all who will favor them.

The long and well established reputation of JOHN ROTH will be a sufficient guarantee for the superior qualities and purity of their goods, and it will be their aim to uphold the same.

For medical purposes particular attention is expressly directed to the large stock of OLD GERMAN WINES and superior qualities of FRENCH COGNACS.

Orders left at No. 26 DIAMOND will also promptly be attended to.

tf JOHN ROTH & SON.

R. P. GETTY,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

CHOICE WINES AND LIQUORS,

No. 55, N. E. COR. OHIO ST. AND DIAMOND, Allegheny City, Pa.

BREWERS.

JOS. SPENCER.....JAS. M'KAY.....ROBT. LIDELL.

PHŒNIX STEAM BREWERY.

SPENCER, M'KAY & CO.,

MALSTERS AND BREWERS,

OF ALE, PORTER AND BROWN STOUT,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ROBERT WATSON, Manager.

PAPER BAGS,

PAPER BAGS.

W. A. McCLURG, 57 HAND STREET.

ALWAYS ON HAND, PRINTED TO ORDER, the BEST PAPER BAGS made for Flour, Buckwheat and Groceries. Also,

WRAPPING PAPER AND TWINES.

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BOOTS, SHOES, HATS.

H. CHILDS & CO.,

NO. 133

WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS AND JOBBERS IN

BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS and LEATHER,

INVITE THE INSPECTION OF

City and Country Merchants

To our large and well selected stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Of every variety and style, and particularly to full lines of

CUSTOM WORK,

MADE TO ORDER AND WARRANTED,

WHICH WE OFFER AT

EASTERN PRICES.

To Cash or prompt short time buyers.

☞ Agents for sale of HOPE MILLS COTTON YARNS, CARD CHAIN, SEAMLESS BAGS AND BATTING

H. CHILDS & CO.

JOHN GILL & SONS

WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,

NO. 113 WOOD ST.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

The attention of the trade and merchants in general, are invited to examine our stock, particularly

OUR OWN MAKE AND BRAND

Of goods, which we warrant, and will be sold at the

Lowest Eastern Prices.

FUR AND WOOL

HATS,

MENS', BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S

ALL QUALITIES AND STYLES.

R. H. PALMER.

84 WOOD STREET.

GROCERIES, &C.

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

8,350 LBS. FRESH GROUND BUCKWHEAT FLOUR,

In Store, and for sale by

JAMES CONNOR,

WHOLESALE GROCER,

NO. 355 LIBERTY STREET.

REYMER & BROS.,

NOS. 126 AND 128 WOOD ST.,

NOW OFFER FOR SALE,

1,200 doz Canned Peaches; 1,500 doz Tomatoes;
600 doz Green Corn; 300 doz Green Peas;
100 doz Lima Beans; 100 doz String Beans;
200 doz Damson Plums;
200 doz Strawberries; 200 doz Blackberries;
150 doz Worthleberries; 100 doz Fresh Pears;
150 doz Cherries; 200 doz Pineapple,
25 doz Assorted Pie Fruit;
200 doz pint and quart Ketchup;
300 doz pint, quart and half gallon Pickles;
40 bbls Layer and Loose Raisins;
500 boxes New Herring;
300 drums New Figs;
50 cases quarter and half cans Sardines;
50 doz Brandy Peaches;
50 doz one pound Lobsters;
100 boxes New Layer Raisins;
3 casks Turkey Prunes; 20 kegs Plums;
20 trails Dates; 200 cases Assorted Jelly;
100 doz Pepper Sauce;
50 boxes Bakers Chocolates; 300 bags Nuts, Almonds, Filberts, Walnuts, Cream Nuts and Pea Nuts.

WM. MILLER,

(LATE MILLER & RICKETSON),

WHOLESALE GROCER,

IMPORTER OF BRANDIES, WINES & CIGARS,

AND DEALER IN

OLD MONONGAHELA RYE WHISKY,

Nos. 221 and 223, corner Liberty and Irwin sts.,

Is now receiving

MOET & CHANDON CHAMPAGNES,

OF THE CELEBRATED VINTAGE 1865.

SILLERY, FLEUR DE SILLERY,

VERZENEY & VIN IMPERIAL (GREEN SEAL).

And would invite the attention of dealers and others to these superb old brands of Champagnes.

The vintage of 1865 is even superior to that of 1848, and is considered the finest wine ever produced.

Sherry, Port, Claret, Madeira, &c., always on hand.

MEANS & COFFIN,

Wholesale Grocers,

COR. OF WOOD AND WATER STS.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND A WELL SELECTED

Stock of Groceries,

Bought exclusively for CASH, and to which we invite the attention of Cash Buyers.

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CROCERIES.

Coffees, Sugars, Molasses,

SYRUPS, RICE, TEAS,

Soda, Tobacco, &c., &c.

A large and complete stock at low figures.

J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,

130 and 132 Second street.

SAML. P. SHRIVER.....JASON M. HOFFSTOT.

S. P. SHRIVER & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Nos. 27 and 29 SMITHFIELD STREET,

Corner of Second, Pittsburgh.

FURNITURE.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

COME AND SEE.

NEW STYLES AND LOW PRICES.

LEMON & WEISE,

Wholesale and Retail Furniture Dealers,

No. 118 FOURTH STREET,

Are offering the Finest Household Furniture that can be had in this vicinity, at LOW CASH RATES. No trouble to show stock at this old established House.

PAINTERS.

REMOVED.

JOHN F. CLULEY

HAS REMOVED TO 134 SMITHFIELD ST.

Directly opposite the old stand.

BARRY & BROTHER,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS

NO. 13 SMITHFIELD STREET.

1y22-1y

PRODUCE.

15 bbls Rye Flour, fresh ground; 130 bush bolted Corn Meal; 50 bush bolted Corn

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

Pulmonary Consumption.

Properly speaking, and as it is generally understood, is a disease of the substance of the lungs, and may either be in a latent or developed state—latent when there are tubercles in the lungs which have not as yet taken on suppurative action, when there is no or very little cough and no spitting of matter or pus. In fact, matter will not be raised until the tubercle become inflamed, breaks, and then the process of suppuration goes on, and you have consumption in a developed state, or, in other words, true pulmonary consumption or consumption of the lungs. There may be disease of either the trachea, bronchia, larynx or pharynx, in which those organs throw off an excessive quantity of mucus pus or starchlike substance; and it is to this form of the diseases above named that the term consumption has been given. It has been called bronchial consumption, or bronchitis, when the bronchia alone is affected, and it likewise is named tracheal, or laryngeal consumption, when the trachea or larynx are affected. So much for the description. Now for the cure. Each and every one of these diseases are curable, when taken in the early stages—as curable as any other disease, and as fatal as any other, when allowed to run for a long time, without a remedy; but I am not sure that they are more fatal than most other diseases, when those other diseases are allowed to take their course. I have cured most of these diseases hundreds of times by my PECTORAL SYRUP, without any other remedy. Hundreds of living witnesses, in and around Pittsburgh, have given their testimony to the fact, and among them are some of the most respectable citizens, who it is not likely could not be imposed upon. Dr. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP is not an "expectorant" merely. It is more. It is a healing, soothing lung medicine, infallible in the early stages, and often curing in advanced stages of lung maladies. I have made it and used it in my practice for more than twenty years, and I have yet to discover a remedy superior to it. In the early stages of lung and bronchial disease. In advanced stages, like everything else, it sometimes fails. In weakened and broken down states of the system I do not trust to PECTORAL SYRUP, or any single remedy. I then try to meet the conditions present, and if there be vigor of constitution enough left, I have confidence to believe I will succeed in curing what is usually deemed an incurable disease. Sold at 140 Wood street. DR. KEYSER'S OFFICE FOR LUNG AND EXAMINATIONS, 120 PENN STREET.

CONSUMPTION,	DEAFNESS,
BRONCHITIS,	HARD HEARING,
TRACHITIS,	BUZZING IN THE
LARYNGITIS,	EARS,
ASTHMA,	DISCHARGES FROM
HEART DISEASE,	THE EARS,
SURGING NOISES	CATARRH,
IN THE EARS,	ALL DISEASES OF
ERUPTIONS AND	THE EYES.
POLYPUS,	

successfully treated by DR. KEYSER.

DR. KEYSER'S RESIDENT OFFICE AND CONSULTATION ROOMS, 120 Penn street, corner of Evans alley. Office hours from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.

Hearing and the Ear.

The diseases of the ear, until recently, have been but little known, and have been usually regarded as without cure, no one caring to go to the necessary trouble or the labor of the necessary investigations, to find out whether hard hearingness or deafness was amenable to treatment. The human ear, doubtless, was intended for use. It is one of the five senses, or, as Shakespeare has it, "one of the five wits," and therefore capable of conveying knowledge to the mind as truly and accurately as any of the other four. Its impairment or diseased condition is a privation of no common character, as it shuts out one-fifth of the avenues to usefulness and knowledge. Men who have lost their hearing suffer great inconvenience. They all know this better than we have ability to portray it. They all feel the want of that useful organ, the human ear, when demands are made on it for its employment. They know it is on their heads like that of others—that there is an auricle to catch, and a hole to convey the sound, but as far as its powers are concerned, it might as well be on the head of a coal boat, or attached to a corn stalk. We are speaking, of course, of ears totally deaf, and there are some such—many of them past cure—many of them not. The ear or the eye has as much reason to get out of order as the stomach, or liver, or the lungs, for they are as much used, although not equally important to life.

What our aim is, in the present article, is to show that the human ears, when diseased, are capable of being cured. Hardly any one should doubt it seems to us a matter of no little wonder. A child has scarlet fever, or catarrh, or diphtheria, and recovers from the disease, but there remains a thickening of the membranes of the throat or nose, or there is a discharge from one or both ears. The discharge is sometimes offensive; sometimes not. This is what is usually termed *otorrhea*, and is as readily cured as an ulcer on the leg or any other parts of the body. Noises in the head and ears, like the buzzing of insects, the whirling of spindles, &c., are all symptomatic of approaching deafness, and can be cured before it reaches that point. It never was intended that the ear, once out of order, should forever remain so. We speak of course of such as have no loss of structure—no incurable lesion, for where these exist to any extent, the case may be hopeless, and often is so. Where they do not exist, the deafness is curable like any other disease or infirmity. We have often published such cures, not only of deafness but also of blindness, made by Dr. Keyser, whose consultation rooms are at No. 120 Penn street, of this city. Two cases are remarkable ones, and within the reach of all who desire to find out their truthfulness. They are of well known persons, and can be attested by hundreds of persons cognizant of their verity.

DEAR SIR:—I take pleasure in adding my testimony to that of others in favor of Dr. Keyser's treatment of deafness. My son had been afflicted for five years with deafness, produced from scarlet fever. At times he could not hear at all, and could only understand as we would motion to him. His speech had also become affected. Having tried other remedies without receiving any benefit, I applied to Dr. Keyser, and under his treatment he has entirely recovered, and can now hear as well as ever he did. JOHN B. GARRET,

No. 177 Beaver street, Allegheny.

To Dr. Keyser, 120 Penn street:

I lost my hearing during the last year. Part of the time I was totally deaf. In April of this year I was induced, by an advertisement, to make application to Dr. Keyser, 120 Penn street, Pittsburgh, after having tried various medicines and doctors without any benefit. I have been under Dr. Keyser's treatment now for nearly two months, and am entirely restored to my hearing, so that I can hear a pin drop. JOHN SCANDAN.

Coal Bluff, Washington county, Pa.

Dr. Keyser's Consultation Rooms for all skin and blood diseases and for lung examinations, 120 Penn street, from 8 a. m. until 4 p. m.

Hearing Restored.

There are hundreds of cases of deafness and partial deafness, most of which could be greatly relieved, and many of them entirely cured by appropriate remedies. The case immediately under our notice is that of Mr. Jacob Boobyer, of Green Tree, Allegheny county, who for a great many years has been afflicted with partial deafness, so that he could not hear the ticking of a watch. The deafness was complete in one ear, in the other only partial, with a continual noise like that made by the escaping of steam. Mr. Boobyer placed himself under Dr. Keyser's treatment late in July, and now he is well and has been so for a month past. The cure seems to be thorough, and what makes it the more remarkable, is the extreme age of the patient, he being in his seventy-ninth year. Mr. Boobyer is a well known, respectable citizen, and has a son in this city. Dr. Keyser's consultation rooms at his residence, No. 120 corner of Penn street and Evans alley, from 9 A. M., until 4 P. M.

Chronic Diseases.

THE LUNGS.

The air in passing into the Lungs has to pass through the Pharynx, Larynx, Trachea and Bronchea. Each one of these organs is subject to disease, which manifests itself by pain, increased discharge of a starchy mucus, which is sometimes tinged with blood, and is the occasion of frequently needless alarm. In the diseases of the throat and air passages leading to the lungs, no one can be too careful in applying a speedy remedy, for although these diseases may not necessarily be considered dangerous, they will, if neglected, lead to those of an almost certainly fatal tendency. There is not one of them which may not be cured in a very short time by the timely application of a suitable remedy. It is not well, however, to use in such cases, merely local applications by way of inhalations, and the inhalation of spray or mist, which has by some writers been termed atomization: for, whilst these do good to the local affection, they are done to drive the disease further down the throat and in all probability into the substance of the lungs. One of the best means of treatment is to fill the veins and arteries with good blood, produced by good digestion and a healthy stomach. The cough and morbid symptoms in ninety-five cases out of a hundred will be completely and quickly cured by DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP, which dissolves and eliminates from the human system the morbific collections which clog and obstruct the minuter vessels of the lungs and tubes that lead thereto. These once emptied of their acrid contents and re-filled with healthy blood will soon shrink to their normal state, coughing will cease, the secretions be lessened, and health restored. Dr. Keyser also prepares a remedy called LUNG CURE or PULMONARY RESTORATIVE, which is composed of simple materials gathered from the great store house of nature and which, in long standing cases, is one of the best medicines ever discovered.

DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE is readily digested and assimilated with the blood, and carries to each point of diseased tissue a healthy plasma capable of restoring lost functions. It has such an affinity for the human system, that anyone who will test a few doses will at once be convinced of its adaptation to the case of a vast number of diseases having their origin in a disordered state of the viscera, especially those of the chest and the organs connected with respiration. Any one who will reflect at all, knows very well, that whatever will bring the system into a healthy state, will enable it to heal ulcers or sores in the human system, wherever located. Therefore, DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE is destined at no distant day to occupy a high place among the remedies for the cure of all diseases of a pulmonary character.

Sold at the Doctor's great Medicine Store, 140 Wood street.

DR. KEYSER'S RESIDENT CONSULTING OFFICE FOR LUNG EXAMINATIONS AND THE TREATMENT OF OBSTINATE CHRONIC DISEASES, NO. 120 PENN STREET, from 9 A. M., until 4 P. M.

Consumption!

It would take a man a lifetime to read the treatises that have been written upon this important subject, and if a sick man were to attempt it he would make himself worse by the reading, and die before he got half through. The symptoms of the disease are a hacking cough, expectoration of matter or pus, pain in one or both lungs, chilliness, burning in the palms of the hands and soles of the feet, exhausting day or night sweats, hectic fever, wasting of flesh or marasmus, sometimes expectoration of blood. These are the usual outward symptoms, apparent not only to the observing physician, but to the patient's friends. There are, however, more important symptoms than these, which are only made manifest by auscultation and percussion, terms which mean, in a medical sense, thumping and listening, and they are employed outwardly in order to ascertain what is going on inside of the cavity of the chest. The signs or symptoms elicted in this way are almost sure to demonstrate the true and exact condition of the respiratory organs. A perfect auscultator cannot fail in ascertaining whether the lungs are acting naturally or not. Hence it is the best method of examining the lungs. Their accurate condition once discovered, the appropriate treatment is more rapidly arrived at, and every diseased part more completely under the influence of appropriate remedies. We have long been of the opinion that consumption or decay, or wasting of the bodily strength was dependent on a depraved state of the blood, which carries, in its course, tuberculous matter, and deposits it in the lungs, or elsewhere in the body, just as a calculi or stone is deposited in the bladder, a small particle of which attracts other particles, until it becomes of such offense to the natural functions as to bring on inflammatory action, which action, if it could, would carry it out of the system, and which could have been easily done in the beginning of such disease. DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP is a complete and perfect cure in the forming stage of lung disease. It acts on the very principle we have stated above, by enabling the securing or carrying off organs to do a double share of work. Waste and repair are easily comprehended, and if the worn out material be carried off, and the renewing material of a proper character, there must be health and ease, the contrary of sickness and disease. In many cases of consumption which have become settled, Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup falls to cure, although it will do good in nearly all. He prepares a medicine called LUNG CURE or PULMONARY RESTORATIVE, which is a great tonic, and strengthens and restores the parts to be renewed, while it dissolves and carries out from the body those particles of worn out or extraneous matter, which only tend to clog or destroy it, by hindering the renewing material being deposited in its proper place.

Chronic Catarrh.

If we take into account the vast number of persons who, of late years, have labored under the disease which bears the name of catarrh, we are forced to the conclusion that either the persons themselves have been very careless with regard to a malady so general, or that physicians of skill and learning in the art of healing have regarded it as of little consequence and its cure of minor importance in adding to the happiness of mankind.

Whether this be true or false, one thing is certain, that for the past twenty years, catarrh has increased at a fearful rate, so, that at the present day, it can claim as its victims, in some of its forms, in certain localities, one-tenth of the whole population, and has given employment to hundreds of adventurers, whose sole object seems to have been to delude its victims and enrich themselves. Let us not be misunderstood. We do not mean that all who advertise in the newspapers or write books are to be placed in the category above alluded to, for if we did we ourself would fall under the ban. In truth we must admit one fact, and that is this: that hundreds of physicians of the most upright morals, and with an aim to the happiness of mankind, are most sedulous in their devotion to that noblest of sciences which proposes to itself the amelioration of man's condition and the cure of his infirmities. If our object and intentions point in the direction we have indicated above, we claim to belong to a class of men whose designs are honorable and whose devotions to scientific investigation entitle them to the plaudits of their countrymen, especially those whose misfortune it may be to carry about with them an infirmity which renders life insipid, and thereby abridges their power of usefulness. Let us proceed to examine what catarrh is, and what are its symptoms?

It is said to consist in an inflamed state of the lining membrane of the nose, fauces and bronchia. A necessary condition of this inflamed state of the membrane is an increased excretion of mucous, or starchy phlegm, which exudes in consequence of too great a flow of blood to the part affected.

The humors are driven to the nose. It tries to carry them away, but the burthern is too great for it, and the fine membrane falls into ulcers in consequence of too much work been thrown on to it. Is not this plain common sense? and has it not the reasonable appearance of truth?

What is to be done, you may ask, to remedy this state of things? Our answer: Open out the other channels appointed to carry out of the system the effete particles, which go to destroy not only the tissues in which they are lodged, but ultimately the whole human organism. If it is allowed to course along the arteries and deposit itself on the surface of a membrane or the skin, that membrane will become *dis*-organized. It will fail into sores or ulcers, and the whole system will gradually sink in health because of the failure, in a part, to fulfill the duties assigned it in the economy of life.

The symptoms of catarrh vary very materially, in different individuals. So that in some cases, only a part of the symptoms usually ascribed to the disease are observable, according to the particular part involved in the affection.

The prominent symptoms given to the disease by Cullen, are in such complete conformity with our own observations, in the experiments we have had in the treatment of this malady that we copy them entire.

Difficulty of breathing, with fullness and stoppage of the nostrils.

Increased discharge from the nose and eyes.

Sometimes slight shiverings or chillings; pain and heaviness in the forehead, soreness, hoarseness and roughness of the throat, constriction of the chest as if something were lodged in it.

Pain and heaviness in various parts of the body resembling rheumatism.

Great thirst, lassitude and a feeling of drowsiness.

Impaired appetite, sometimes amounting to nausea.

Cough now sets in and an increased excretion takes place from all the air passages and the organs connected with respiration.

Our treatment of the disease, *Catarrh*, may be safely gathered from what we have said before; and whilst we are not unwilling to give due credit to *Atomization* and *Inhalation* as local agents, for the former of which the credit is mainly due to Dr. Richardson, of London. (*Medical Times and Gazette*, April 28, 1866), and the latter of which has been extensively issued in this country, and most thoroughly by Dr. Hunter, we at the same time cannot fail to observe that the constitutional means to be used to destroy the aptitude to the disease, and place the constitution in a healthy condition, can in no case be lost sight of, without manifest injury to the patient.

Dr. Keyser.

On our first page to-day will be found a very interesting article from Dr. Keyser on pulmonary diseases, accompanied by testimonies from various parties who have been snatched, as it were, from the grave by his treatment. The Doctor, some time ago, owing to the great demand for his services, relinquished the active management of his fine establishment on Wood street to his son, and has since devoted himself closely to the legitimate duties of his profession, in which he has acquired a reputation of which he has every reason to feel proud. The Doctor is one of the oldest in the profession we have in the city, and we speak from personal knowledge of the fact when we say there is not among the entire medical fraternity, a closer or more active student. His thirst for knowledge in his profession is such that his mind is ever at work perfecting those theories for the cure of diseases, in the application of which he is so successful, and hence it is that in cases even where the patients have almost given up all hope, he almost always succeeds in affording permanent relief. In diseases of the lungs and ailments arising from an impure state of the blood, he has a very large experience, and such of our readers as are afflicted in this way, would do well to read his communication.—*Pittsburgh Dispatch.*

Dr. Keyser,

Who for the past three years, has had an office for the treatment and cure of chronic diseases, at 120 Penn street, has recently been performing some of the most astounding cures ever recorded. We witness that of a Miss Fisher, of Butler county, who was perfectly blind and sightless, and after a great deal of medical treatment from other sources, was entirely restored to the fullness of perfect vision by the treatment of Dr. Keyser in less than three months. We have published in the *Gazette* several times some extraordinary cures of diseases of the ear, a total loss of hearing, which were cured by him. The case of Mr. Garrett, of Allegheny City, is one worthy of especial notice, as it was a case in which, by the loss of the function of hearing, the young man forgot the power of speech. Both the hearing and speech was restored to him by Dr. Keyser's treatment. It is worthy of remark that in the cures published by Dr. Keyser, the residence and number of the house of the person cured is given, so that no one need be deceived who chooses to make the proper inquiry.—*Gazette.*

Cure of Fistula.

DR. KEYSER: I write to thank you for your kindness and scientific management of my disease, for which I called to consult you some time in January last. You will remember that I had a complication of diseases, which finally ended in a terrible fistula which I had been advised to "let alone," on account of a harrassing cough, which it was feared might fasten on my lungs. I knew that the peculiar mode of treating diseases like mine was by a cutting operation, which, if successful at all, would naturally throw the disease upon the lungs or some other vital organ; on account of the suddenness of the cure, and the immediate check to the discharge which I was constrained to believe was a salutary provision of nature to get rid of some morbid condition of the system. I feel perfectly satisfied that your method of treatment, purifying to the system, and local applications to the fistulous part, must cure, if anything could, without cutting, which I find it did, and I am happy to report myself well in every particular, with sounder and better health than I have had for years. I would also add that the applications you made were almost painless, and have left me a new man, with all the energies and vigor of restored health.

Yours, gratefully, I——C——.

Dr. Keyser's Consultation Rooms are No. 120 Penn street, from 9 A. M, until 4 P. M.

Dr. Keyser's Qualifications Have Been Certified to by

Prof. Paine, M. D.,	Hon. Job Mann,
Prof. McClintock, M.D.,	Samuel D. Scott, M.D.,
Prof. Lattimer, M.D.,	Hon. Wm. Dowgherty,
Prof. Doucet, M. D.,	John P. Reed, Esq.,
Prof. Gaunett, M. D.,	A. J. Shively, Esq.,
Prof. Oldshue, M. D.,	John Cox, M. D.,
Prof. Livezy, M. D.,	Hon John Cessna.
Gen. Geo. W. Bowman,	

Sight Restored.

The case to which we alluded some weeks ago, of Christiana Fisher, of Beaver county, is now entirely confirmed by the appearance of Miss Fisher in this city on Monday called on Dr. KEYSER in person, to thank him for his patience and skill in restoring her to ENTIRE AND PERFECT SIGHT. Miss Fisher had been nearly blind for four months. She was so blind that she could not distinguish any object so as to make out what it was. The case is remarkable, as hundreds of cases like hers are doomed to never ending darkness, on the flimsy pretext that there is no cure, and nothing can be done. She was under Dr. KEYSER'S treatment for two months, and before she applied to him, through her brother, Simon P. Fisher, slight hopes were entertained of her ever getting her sight. Her cases is well known to the neighborhood where she resides, and has been regarded as one of extraordinary recovery.

We, the undesigned, know of the cure of Miss Fisher, and bear willing testimony to the facts above stated.

CHRISTINA FISHER,
SIMON P. FISHER, (Brother,)
ANNIE BRADLEY,
Taylor Avenue, Allegheny.
EUGENE MCCASKEY,
LOUISA FISHER, (her niece.)

September 17, 1867.

DR. KEYSER:—This is the list of names that I have to your advertisement of the cure of my sister, Christiana Fisher. They were all willing to put their names down and were very much astonished to see that you brought her sight so soon. My mother sends her thanks to you; she says "you are one of the greatest men in the world." She says if we had not come across you she believes her child would not be living at this time. We all join in sending our love and respects to you.

S. P. FISHER, North Sewickley.

S. R. Brown,	Lizzie Mahard,
Philip Friday,	Tillie Mahard,
Rachel Friday,	T. M. Mahard,
H. N. Teckle,	Leah Allison,
A. H. Caroll,	Mary J. Brown,
E. W. Lichtendorfer,	Eline A. Morton,
Wm. Jenkins,	J. C. Weller,
Michael Harris,	Mary J. Weller,
Jas. A. Fleming,	N. W. Hazen,
C. S. Swineburg,	Nancy M. Hazen,
Susan Lemmax,	Elvira Hazen,
Eliza Hyde,	Mary H. Morton,
Wm. Allison,	Wm. H. Morton,
Eliza Llevendorfer,	Ezra Hazen,
J. Llevendorfer,	Jennie Wilson,
J. F. Mitchel,	Chris. M. Wilson,
J. M. Llevendorfer,	Mary E. Wilson,
T. L. Young,	Mary Patten,
A. Gardner,	Jennie Patten,
G. Llevendorfer,	Martha Patten,
J. F. Morrison,	James Patten,
A. M. Morrison,	Sade E. Dobbs,
Robert Mahead,	Jennie E. Dobbs,
Christiana Mahead,	J. W. Dobbs,
Isabella Dobbs,	L. Dobbs,
N. Funkhouser,	Wm. R. Pence,
D. Fisher,	J. C. Fisher,
G. Fisher,	Wilhelmina Fisher,
	(her mother.)

The case above referred to was entirely caused by medicines to purify the blood, and it is witnessed by scores of persons who have known Miss Fisher and have a knowledge of her total restoration to health and the recovery of her sight, as the accompanying letter of her brother sets forth.

DR. KEYSER'S CONSULTATION ROOMS, No. 120 Penn street, corner of Evans' alley. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Pulmonary Consumption.

Statement of George Ford, carpenter, of No. 16 Sampson street, Allegheny City:

I took a violent attack of pleurisy in May, 1866, which left me with a cough lasting all summer, wearing away my strength and gradually undermining my health. During this attack of pleurisy I had several physicians of the highest reputation in the city. After I had partially recovered from the pleurisy, I was advised to go into the country which I did, and when there I called in a Doctor, who told me my left lung was affected, and that if something were not done soon I would die of CONSUMPTION. I lingered on from this time until about the middle of June, my cough and lung disease gradually growing worse and weaker every day, and almost despairing of ever getting well. In this state of despondency and knowing the general belief of the incurability of Consumption, and having heard of cures made by DR. KEYSER, and seeing his advertisement in the newspapers, I was induced in October last to call on the Doctor, at his office, 120 Penn street, and had him examine my lungs with his LUNG SOUND. He told me the upper lobe of my left lung was very much diseased, but he thought with great care and the perseverance in the use of his medicine, I would get well. At the time I called on Dr. Keyser my pulse was over one hundred and thirty beats in a minute, and I was generally prostrated, and had to cough night and day. I commenced the Doctor's treatment in October, with a feeble, broken constitution, and continued it faithfully until the present time. The Doctor's medicine helped me from the very start, and I could gradually feel myself getting stronger, and my cough and expectoration lessening. I have gained greatly in flesh, and consider myself well; all the rattling of my lung has ceased, and my general health is in every way good. All my relatives and friends know of the advanced stage of my disease and my extraordinary recovery. One of the medicines given me by Dr. Keyser was a medicine called LUNG CURE, which I took in connection with the other treatment.

GEORGE FORD.

DR. KEYSER'S OFFICE FOR LUNG EXAMINATION, 120 Penn street, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

ANOTHER CURE OF CONSUMPTION.

Statement of John G. Wigham, of Turtle Creek, Allegheny County.

I was discharged from the United States army in January, 1867, on account of a wound in head, and a disease which the army physicians pronounced CONSUMPTION. I had a terrible cough and fell away in strength and flesh, and was unable to do anything. Shortly after my return from the army, I made application to a physician of my neighborhood and, afterwards, to another in Pittsburgh, of high reputation, whose remedies I used faithfully for five months, without any benefit whatever, but rather grew worse, and wasted in flesh and strength every day. In August, 1866, my mother took me to DR. KEYSER, of 120 Penn street, whose skill in such cases as mine had been highly spoken of, and put myself under his treatment. The Doctor examined my lungs very carefully with his Lung Sound, and told me that my left lung was badly diseased at the upper part, but if I was careful he thought he could cure me by following his directions closely, which I did from that day to this. I gradually improved under Dr. Keyser's medicines, from the first month I commenced to take them, and my general health has improved, and my chest, where it was sunken away, and where it pained me, has become full and strong and free from pain. I can now do a full day's work, and take great pleasure in giving my testimony in favor of Dr. Keyser's treatment and medicines.

JOHN G. WIGHAM, Turtle Creek.

Pittsburgh, April 11, 1867.

Our son, James Painter, some three years ago was afflicted with consumption of the lungs, for which he was discharged from the army. He was examined by four army physicians, who all agreed that he must die with the disease. We brought him to *Dr. Keyser*, 140 Wood street, (now 120 Penn street,) who, after sounding his lungs, commenced to treat him, and cured him sound and well. He is now well, and has been so for the past three years. Others afflicted in like manner can likewise be cured. JAMES PAINTER,

MARY ANN PAINTER.

Important to Our Readers.

On the eighth column of the fourth page of the present issue of the WEEKLY COMMERCIAL, our readers will find an advertisement of Dr. George H. Keyser, the widely known and distinguished physician of Pittsburgh. By a stupid blunder his advertisement is made to say that the disease of one of his patients, Miss Christiana Fisher, of Beaver county, was entirely *caused* by medicines for purifying the blood, whereas it should read, "was entirely *cured* by medicines to purify the blood," etc. Typographical errors rarely occur in the *Commercial*, and the one we allude to above originated in the *copy* which came from a contemporary's office, and was put in type by our compositor *verbatim, et literatim, et punctuatum*. In justice to Dr. Keyser we feel bound to say that he is one of the most skillful and successful physicians of the present day. He has resided in this city for upwards of twenty years, during which time he has accomplished many and various astonishing cures, and his practice is now one of the most extensive in the State.

Medical and Surgical Treatment Within the Reach of All.

Medical and surgical aid for the afflicted at No. 134 Smithfield street, peculiar to the new theory and practice of Dr. Aborn. His fees are so arranged that all, no matter what their circumstances, can avail themselves of his successful treatment. The diseases which seem to yield most readily to his peculiar treatment are those of the Eye, Ear, Head, Throat, Lungs, Heart, Stomach, Liver and Generation. Nervous diseases, Neuralgia, either Rheumatic or Neuralgic Pains in the Chest, Back or any part of the body. Debility, Loss of Appetite, and Chronic Diseases generally, especially such cases as have been considered incurable. Thousands of testimonials from well-known persons, in high positions, can be seen at his rooms, 134 Smithfield street, at the hours of consultation. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 7 to 8 in the evening.

Selling Off at Cost.

A rare stock of jewelry at Reineman, Meyran & Scidle's, No. 29 Fifth street, prior to removing into their new and elegant building, No. 42 Fifth street. tf.

SUPERIOR FURNITURE, Piano, Sewing machine, carriages, bedding &c., at auction. On Wednesday, November 20th, at 9 o'clock, at the residence of Walter Bryant, Esq., on North Canal street, between Chestnut street and Madison avenue, Allegheny City, will be sold the entire furniture of household. See advertisement of Smithson, Palmer & Co., Auctioneers.

BY REFERENCE to our advertising columns it will be seen that John D. Bailey, auctioneer, will sell on the premises, on Saturday November 23d, at 2 o'clock P. M., that desirable property known as the late residence of Walter Bryant, Esq. The recent purchaser having made a change in his business, necessitates the removal of his family elsewhere, and the same as we have been selling to thousands of families, with entire satisfaction to them. American Tea Company, No. 2 St. Clair street.

THE Best and Original Tonic of Iron, Phosphorus and Calissaya, known as Caswell, Mack & Co.'s Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya is the only preparation of iron that agrees with the Phosphorus renews waste of the nerve tissue, and the Calissaya gives a natural healthful tone to the digestive organs, thereby curing dyspepsia, loss of appetite, Chronic Diarrhœa, General Debility, and Depression of Spirits. Manufactured only by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York. Sold by all druggists. n*

Catarrh, Deafness, Blindness,

And diseases of the throat and chest, successfully treated by Dr. Aborn, 134 Smithfield street. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and 7 to 8 in the evening.

Fall and Winter Styles in Hats and Caps.

For gents, youths and children, at McCord & Co.'s, No. 131 Wood street.

This Day at 2 O'Clock P. M.,

On the premises, will be sold at auction, the desirable corner lot of ground fronting about twenty-eight feet ten inches on Market street, being Nos. 63 and 65, extending along Fourth street one hundred and forty feet, on which is erected the building at present occupied by the Union National Bank. See advertisement of Smithson, Palmer & Co., Auctioneers.

Buy Your Furs

At McCord & Co.'s, No. 131 Wood street.

Ho! for the Holidays.

Now is the time to obtain rare bargains in Gents' Furnishing Goods. H. Oppenheimer & Co., No. 83 Wood street, are daily receiving direct from the manufacturers and importers he largest assortment of gentlemen's and youth's underwear that can be found in this city. H. Oppenheimer & Co. are the leading fashionable tailors in this vicinity. Call in and examine their fall and winter fabrics.

If You Want a Good, Light and Stylish Hat,

Go to McCord & Co.'s, No. 131 Wood street.

Is Stimulation Necessary?

This question is practically answered in the affirmative by thousands of physicians every day. Sometimes they prescribe the ordinary forms of alcohol; sometimes tinctures which are simply *inferior alcohol*, more or less medicated; but no small proportion of the faculty give the preference to HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, as the most carefully prepared medicinal stimulant at present known. It is impossible for prejudice itself to be blind to the marked success with which this extraordinary tonic and alterative has been administered in cases of dyspepsia during the last twenty years. If it were possible to canvass the whole country for cases in which it had effected a cure of this obstinate and agonizing disease, *they would number millions.* No wonder, then, that it has become a STANDARD MEDICINE in every State, city, town and village in the United States, and that names, the most distinguished in literature, art and science, are the vouchers for its remarkable properties. The immense manufactory at Pittsburgh, with its extensive storehouses, is the largest establishment of the kind in this country, and, probably, in the world. The amount of manual labor employed in the preparation of the Bitters, to say nothing of the steam driven machinery, is greater than that of any other proprietary medicine establishment on this continent, and, by the blessing of Providence, the beneficial results of this unequalled tonic and alterative are co-extensive with its continually increasing sales.

DIED:

SCHWARTZ—On Sunday morning, November 17th, at 5 o'clock, SCHWARTZ, Jr., aged 12 months and 13 days.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 136 North avenue, Allegheny, on TUESDAY, 19th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M.

ESCHLEMANN—On Sunday, November 17th, at 4 o'clock A. M., ADAM ESCHLEMANN, in the 26th year of his age.

His friends and the friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, corner Franklin street and Beaver avenue, Manchester, THIS AFTERNOON, at three o'clock.

WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING CO.
SEWING MACHINES,
AWARDED THE ONLY GOLD MEDAL.
PARIS, 1867.
SALESROOM, 27 FIFTH STREET.

KENWOOD BOARDING SCHOOL,
FOR BOYS.
For Catalogues, address
ttnsff REV. J. P. TAYLOR, New Brighton, Pa.

CONVERSION OF 7-30'S.
We are now prepared to convert the Second and Third Series of
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
INTO THE
New 1867 5-20 Gold Coupon Bonds.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
Dealers in Government Securities,
COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,
Bankers,
AND DEALERS IN
Government Securities,
Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Streets.
We will give holders of JUNE AND JULY SEVEN THIRTIES the interest at 7 3-10 per cent. to January 1st, and give them in exchange
5-20 Bonds of 1867,
interest in Gold at 6 per cent. from that date.
IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, November 16, 1867.

In the general money market there is evidently some relaxation from the stringency which has been upon it for several weeks back. Discounts are easier obtained, and lenders are somewhat disposed to let down in their extremrates.

—The New York *Commercial* reports a marked improvement in the trade of that city during the past week. Merchandise generally is in more demand, and jobbers who had anticipated having to carry over a heavy balance of their season's stocks are now again free buyers from the commission houses. One prominent cause of this improvement is doubtless the heavy decline in prices, which removes one of the greatest obstacles to buying operations during the early part of the season. Goods are now so far cheapened that retailers can buy with the expectation of being able to induce purchases by the low prices at which they can offer their goods.

The handsome returns to the farming population from the sale of their large crops at high prices must also have an important effect in inducing a demand from that class of consumers, while the cessation of yellow fever in the South is bringing into the market many buyers from that section, who have hitherto been kept at home by the sickness. Upon the whole, there is reason for hoping that the year will close with a healthier business than has been generally anticipated.

—Government bonds are without any quotable change, although the cable report shows a slight decline abroad, yet it has little or no effect at home.

—The gold market is unsettled by reports of the purposes of leading members of Congress to introduce measures looking to an expansion of the currency. Nothing appears to be certainly known upon the matter, but the disposition of the Gold Room is to discount the future in favor of inflation.

—The stock market continues excited and firm, in connection with the contemplated consolidation of interests between the New York Central, Erie, Harlem, Hudson River, and Michigan Southern, under the leadership of Mr. Vanderbilt. There appears to be considerable diversity of opinion as to the amount of advantage which will accrue to the several roads under such a programme, and much uncertainty exists as to how much has been really accomplished toward the formation of such an arrangement. It is understood that a serious breach has occurred in the Erie direction, and that there is no longer a majority of the board in favor of the scheme; but on the other hand, it is said that Messrs. and Drew Vanderbilt really control Erie, and can shape matters as they please. Amid the present speculative excitement in these stocks, it is difficult to select the facts of the case out of the clique representations put forth for more effect.

—The Pittsburg and Fort Wayne road shows an increase in the net earnings of $52,182 25 for the month of October, compared with that of last year, while the expenses for the same period show an important saving, being decreased $4,055. The earnings of Fort Wayne show that this stock is now a steady dividend payer, dividend paying security, and that the company is earning sufficient to pay the dividends of 2½ per cent. quarterly. Capitalists are investing more freely in railroad shares, owing to the steady increase of earnings, and the banks and money-lenders give them the preference as collaterals for loans, from the readiness with which they can be realized upon.

—The Chicago Clearing-House Association have adopted a resolution requiring the private banks to make to the Clearing-House quarterly statements, such as the National banks are now required to make to the Comptroller of the Currency; and also monthly statements of capital, average loans, deposits, and cash means; also the aggregate footings of the monthly statements, but not the detailed statements of each bank. These, we learn, are to be furnished for publication.

—The *Tribune* remarks that merchants and manufacturers know how difficult it is to obtain any accommodation during the week previous to the appearance of the quarterly statements, and the banks for some days past have been unusually liberal in their views. Inferior articles of Flour are in better demand, and the trade in general is quite active for spring selling at $10 50@10 75; medium at $10 25@10 50; and fancy at $10 75@11 75 per barrel, and white wheat flour at $12 50@13 00 per barrel. Buckwheat flour is in good demand at $5 50@5 75 per barrel. Corn meal is in good demand at $4 75 per barrel. The City Mill prices are as follows:

	Barrels.	In Paper Sacks, per bbl.	Retail, per bbl.
White wheat, XX	$12 50	$12 80	$13 00
City Mills	12 00	12 00	12 50

Retail, white wheat, in sacks, $9 40, and red wheat flour $9 30 per barrel.

FEED—At the mills the prices for shorts, $ hundred, wholesale, are $1 60, and middlings $2 00 hundred.

The Washington street mill prices are $1 30, wholesale, for corn meal; $ bush; chop corn and oats, $ hundred, $2 50; chop corn, $ hundred, $2 50; corn bran, $ hundred, $1 80; barley shorts, $ hundred, $2 75, and barley flour, $ hundred, $4 25.

IRON.

NEW YORK.

In both American and Scotch pig the trade is quiet, says the *Iron Age*, with a little increase of business in the latter, caused by the large quantity now on the way to the market by the recent arrivals. The price of American is about the same as at our last writing. The business in bar iron is larger than it was, although transactions are limited. A great drawback on trade is attributed to the low stage of water in the Ohio and Allegheny rivers.

The receipts of some of the leading articles of produce per river and rail, since our last, were as follows: Flour 585 bbls; apples 497 bbls; corn 824 sacks; wheat 1,164 sacks; barley 1,061 sacks; rye 651 sacks; oats 670 sacks.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—The receipts continue large and stocks accumulating. Prices range from $2 50@3 50 per bbl, as to quality. A chance barrel of very extra apples may command a higher figure.

BUTTER—Choice grades of table butter have been in brisk demand for some time past, the supply being hardly equal to the wants of the trade. We quote sales at 35@36c per lb as to quality.

EGGS—Prices are firm, with a light supply on the market. Choice eggs will readily command 28@30c per dozen.

BACON—During the past week the market has ruled quiet, and on some articles there has been a slight decline. We quote sugar-cured hams at 22½@23c; rib sides at 15c, and shoulders at 13c per lb.

LARD—We quote lard at 13@14c per lb.

LARD OIL—We quote No. 1 lard oil at $1 10 and No. 2 at $1 00 per gallon.

CHEESE—Market quiet and unchanged. We note sales of Goshen at 18c; factory at 17c, and Hamburg at 15@16c per lb.

BEANS—Receipts of new beans are light and prices well maintained. We quote at $2 50@3 75 per bushel.

ONIONS—The receipts have not been large. We